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A

CARICATURE HISTORY

OF

CANADIAN POLITICS.

EVENTS FROM THE UNION OF 1841, AS

ILLUSTRATED BY CARTOONS

FROM "GRIP," AND VARIOUS OTHER SOURCES.

By J. W. BENGOUGH,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT, D.D.,

OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.

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CONTENTS.

No.		Page.
201.	A NEW YEAR'S CALL.	33
202.	THE COMING ATTRACTION.	35
203.	THE POLICY GIVEN AWAY.	37
204.	SCENE FROM MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.	39
205.	"HERE HE COMES!"	41
206.	SCENE FROM THE POLITICAL OPERA, "PINAFORE."	43
207.	THE FASTIDIOUS TRAMPS.	45
208.	THE WAKE AV TEDDIE BLAKE.	47
209.	IN THE RING AT LAST!	49
210.	MR. FACING-BOTH-WAYS.	51
211.	NO "PROTECTION" FOR THE GOVERNOR.	53
212.	THE (RAG) BABY ELEPHANT.	55
213.	*GOODS* PROHIBITED, BUT *EVILS* ADMITTED.	57
214.	OUR LOCAL NIHILISTS.	59
215.	THE CLOSE OF THE PLAY.	61
216.	A FRESH BATCH OF GINGERBREAD KNIGHTS.	63
217.	THE N.P. IN DANGER.	65
218.	DOMINION DAY.	67
219.	SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD PORTER, K.C.B.	69
220.	THE QUEBEC PROGRAMME.	71
221.	THEORY AND PRACTICE.	73
222.	THE POLITICAL FLAMING ZONE.	75
223.	THE NEW IDEA OF CONFEDERATION.	77
224.	GIVING AWAY THE REINS.	79
225.	SIR JOHN'S CROWNING VICTORY.	81
226.	THE REFORM HOUSE SERVANTS.	83
227.	"CLEAR THE TRACK!"	85
228.	THE RETURN FROM ABROAD.	87
229.	THE "QUEER COINCIDENCE."	89
230.	MASTER GALT, THE NEW ERRAND BOY.	91
231.	THE CONSPIRATORS.	93
232.	IN THE HARNESS AGAIN.	95
233.	HE CAST PEARLS BEFORE ——	97
234.	A FINE CHILD FOR ADOPTION.	99
235.	HIS CUSTOMARY AT-TI-TUDE.	101
236.	THE PROFESSORS OF COOKERY.	103
237.	WHEN SHALL THIS BURDEN BE REMOVED.	105
238.	THE MODERN NERO.	107
239.	THE TOURNAMENT.	109
240.	"NEVER BEFORE WAS CANADA SO PROSPEROUS AS IT IS TO-DAY."	111
241.	PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REFORM PARTY.	113
242.	VIEWING THE PROMISED LAND.	115
243.	"A GOOD STORY."	117
244.	SYMPATHY.	119

CONTENTS.

No.		Page.
245.	A LITTLE THING ON ICE.	121
246.	HAVE YOU ANY WASTE PAPER?	123
247.	A BIT OF FATHERLY ADVICE.	125
248.	THE GREAT GLOBE SIDE SHOW.	127
249.	"THERE'S SPEED IN THE OLD HOSS YET."	129
250.	"DOOMED."	131
251.	THE FISHY MERCHANTS.	133
252.	CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION.	135
253.	THE MYSTERIOUS FISHERMAN.	137
254.	THE MINISTERS AT "BATH."	139
255.	THE ANNUAL BLOW-OUT!	141
256.	THE CANADIAN GANGES.	143
257.	STARTLING AFFAIR IN LONDON.	145
258.	THE MINISTERIAL "MARK TAPLEYS."	147
259.	ALL OFF THE ONE LAST.	149
260.	WEIGHS THAT ARE DARK, AND TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.	151
261.	ROLLING HOME!	153
262.	WANTED, A PROGRAMME!	155
263.	'ALE FELLOW, WELL MET.	157
264.	HOME AGAIN!	159
265.	OUR SWEET LITTLE CHERUB.	161
266.	THE ABORTIVE TRICK.	163
267.	OTHELLO (BLAKE) AND IAGO (BROWN).	165
268.	EMPTY HONORS.	167
269.	A COMPLETE POSER.	169
270.	A PIG IN A POKE.	171
271.	WAITING FOR THE CAT!	173
272.	THE IMPATIENT "GODS."	175
273.	"HOT HASTE!"	177
274.	THE SYNDICATE CHRISTMAS TREE.	179
275.	THE CHARITY SEASON.	181
276.	TABLEAU—THE RESCUE!	183
277.	TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.	185
278.	THE OPPOSITION KNIFE ACT.	187
279.	TEACHING HIS GRANNY TO SUCK A BAD EGG.	189
280.	THE CONTRACT SWALLOWED.	191
281.	A CHANGE OF TUNE.	193
282.	THE SCOTT ACT CANDLE SNUFFED OUT.	195
283.	THE FIRST CHICK OF SPRING.	197
284.	THE TOO-ASPIRING LEADER.	199
285.	THE THREE F'S—A FAIR, FAULTLESS FIT.	201
286.	WHO'LL BE SIR JOHN'S SUCCESSOR?	203
287.	OUR NATIVE MANUFACTURER.	205
288.	CUTTING THE APRON STRING.	207
289.	THE TANTALIZING TEASE.	209
290.	THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.	211
291.	GOOD NEWS FROM 'OME.	213
292.	EXTRACTING GRIT SUNBEAMS FROM TORY CUCUMBERS.	215
293.	WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?	217
294.	WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS.	219
295.	HE'S A BA-AD MAN, AND HE CARRIES A RAZOR!	221
296.	SAM SLICK AMONG THE BLUE-NOSES.	223
297.	COUNTERACTING THE POISON.	225
298.	"LIKE WATER SPILT UPON THE GROUND."	227
299.	THE END OF THE BATTLE.	229
300.	MISS CANADA'S SURPLUS.	231
301.	THE PACIFIC YOUNGSTER PACIFIED.	233

CONTENTS.

No.		Page.
302.	HOME, SWEET HOME!	235
303.	OUR FINANCIAL *BON VIVANT*.	237
304.	MUZZLING THE GREEDY CALF.	239
305.	THE AID OF A GLASS!	241
306.	OUR OVER-LADEN ERRAND-BOY.	243
307.	WHO'S CAPTURED THE MOST BIRDS?	245
308.	THAT TROUBLESOME YOUNGSTER.	247
309.	WHAT'S BECOME OF IT?	249
310.	THE (RAIL) "ROAD AGENT."	251
311.	"UNITED AND HARMONIOUS."	253
312.	THE DANGEROUS "THIRD PARTY."	255
313.	STEALING HIS TACTICS.	257
314.	JACK, THE GIANT-MAKER.	259
315.	THE CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION.	261
316.	ANOTHER MILESTONE PASSED.	263
317.	THE LEAP FOR LIFE.	265
318.	MACBETH HATH MURDERED THE MANITOBA CHARTERS!	267
319.	"OLIVER" ASKING FOR MORE."	269
320.	MR. TOOTS NORQUAY AT OTTAWA.	271
321.	"CENTRALIZATION."	273
322.	LOVE AT OTTAWA, OR A ST. VALENTINE SESSION.	275
323.	MISS CANADA VACCINATED.	277
324.	"YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY AND YOU TAKES YOUR CHOICE."	279
325.	"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL."	281
326.	AN APPEAL TO THE OPPOSITION.	283
327.	THE CORRECTED EXERCISE.	285
328.	BRAVE JOHN MAYNARD.	287
329.	THE FIFTH WHEEL TO OUR GOVERNMENT COACH.	289
330.	MAGNA CHARTA SUSPENDED.	291
331.	OUR OWN MUNCHAUSEN.	293
332.	GULLIVER GERRYMANDERED.	295
333.	"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"	297
334.	THE GRIT NURSERY.	299
335.	"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE."	301
336.	A GLORIOUS PROSPECT.	303
337.	"WE'VE HIVED THE GRITS!"	305
338.	THE POLITICAL JOHN GILPIN.	307
339.	IS IT A VAIN APPEAL?	309
340.	LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER.	311
341.	THE IRISH PIE.	313
342.	GRIP'S BOYS ENJOYING A HOLIDAY.	315
343.	EGYPTIAN BONDAGE.	317
344.	MADAME QUEBEC'S WILD BOY.	319
345.	THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.	321
346.	THE FACTS OF THE CASE.	323
347.	SOME HARD CASES FOR THE FEMALE DOCTOR.	325
348.	THE GREAT BOUNDARY AWARD MATCH.	327
349.	TAKING THE *MOWAT* OUT OF HIS NEIGHBOR'S EYE.	329
350.	HOW MOWAT MIGHT INFLUENCE THE CATHOLIC VOTE.	331
351.	MISS ONTARIO IN DANGER.	333
352.	THE AGRICULTURAL QUESTION.	335
353.	THE INTERPRETATION.	337
354.	"LET THE BIG CHIEF BEWARE!"	339
355.	ALL THAT IS REQUIRED IS A LITTLE "PATIENCE."	341
356.	"MINISTERIAL" CONSOLATION.	343
357.	"PARTY" POLITENESS.	345
358.	IGNORING THE "CRYING" ISSUES.	347

CONTENTS.

No.		Page.
359.	"PERSUASION."	349
360.	THE OLD, OLD STORY.	351
361.	ENGAGING A "LEADING SUPPORT."	353
362.	THE NEW MANITOBA "RETRIEVER."	355
363.	SCENE FROM THE "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."	357
364.	NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR!	359
365.	"THEN THEY RODE BACK, BUT *NOT* THE SIX HUNDRED."	361
366.	NOT YET OUT OF THE WOODS!	363
367.	ANOTHER PUMPKIN GONE.	365
368.	THE SPIRIT OF WIGGINS HAUNTING THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.	367
369.	THE POLITICAL "BAD BOY AND HIS PA."	369
370.	AT LAST THE ANIMAL KICKS!	371
371.	A FABLE OF PROTECTION.	373
372.	THE POLICE REFUSED ADMITTANCE.	375
373.	THE WORK OF THE SESSION.	377
374.	A QUEER FISH.	379
375.	SIR JOHN SURRENDERS HIS SWORD.	381
376.	EUREKA! WHAT? A MARE'S NEST?	383
377.	A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF THE WHIP.	385
378.	IN THE THROES OF COMPOSITION.	387
379.	GONE TO TELL HIS DAD!	389
380.	THE NEW CROMWELL.	391
381.	HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW HAS COME TO STAY.	393
382.	"I'VE GOT 'EM ON A STRING."	395
383.	THE LEARNED COUNSEL FOR NORQUAY.	397
384.	NOT TO BE CAUGHT!	399
385.	ONE-SIDED DEVOTION.	401
386.	THE GREAT "REFORM" PARTY.	403
387.	"OLIVER" AT FAGIN'S.	405
388.	READ LIKE A BOOK.	407
389.	THE "SLUGGER" AND THE 'BULL-PUP."	409
390.	DUNDREARY'S "WIDDLE."	411
391.	MR. MACPHERSON'S OPPORTUNITY.	413
392.	MERELY A HUM-BUG-BEAR!	415
393.	JONAH TAKEN ABOARD AGAIN.	417
394.	THEIR INGENUITY EXHAUSTED.	419
395.	"IT'S A *COLD* DAY, SIR JOHN."	421
396.	"OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND SHUT YOUR EYES."	423
397.	THE PRODIGAL SONS.	425
398.	THE CAPTIOUS EPICURES.	427
399.	PATRIOTIC CHARACTER.	429
400.	"WATER ON A DUCK'S BACK."	431

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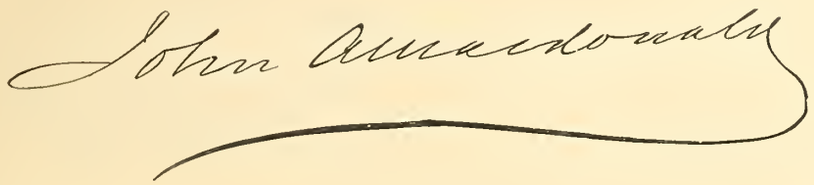

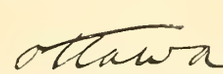

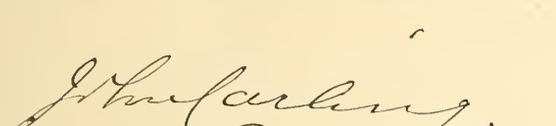
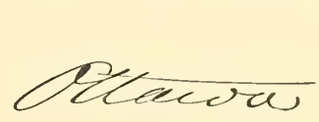

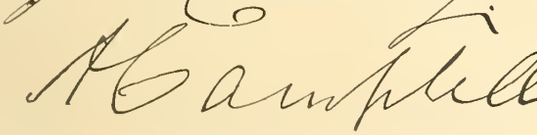
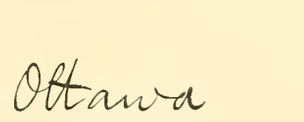

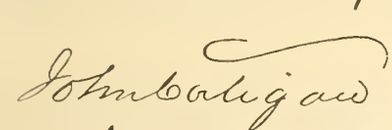

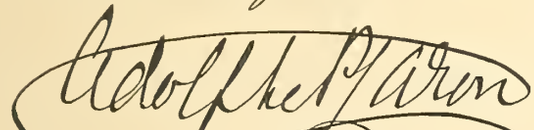

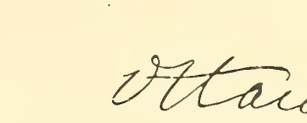

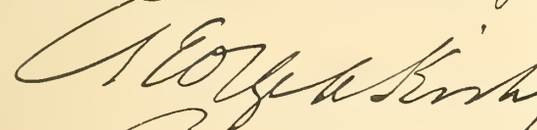

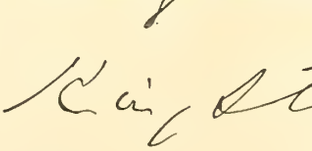

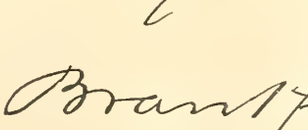

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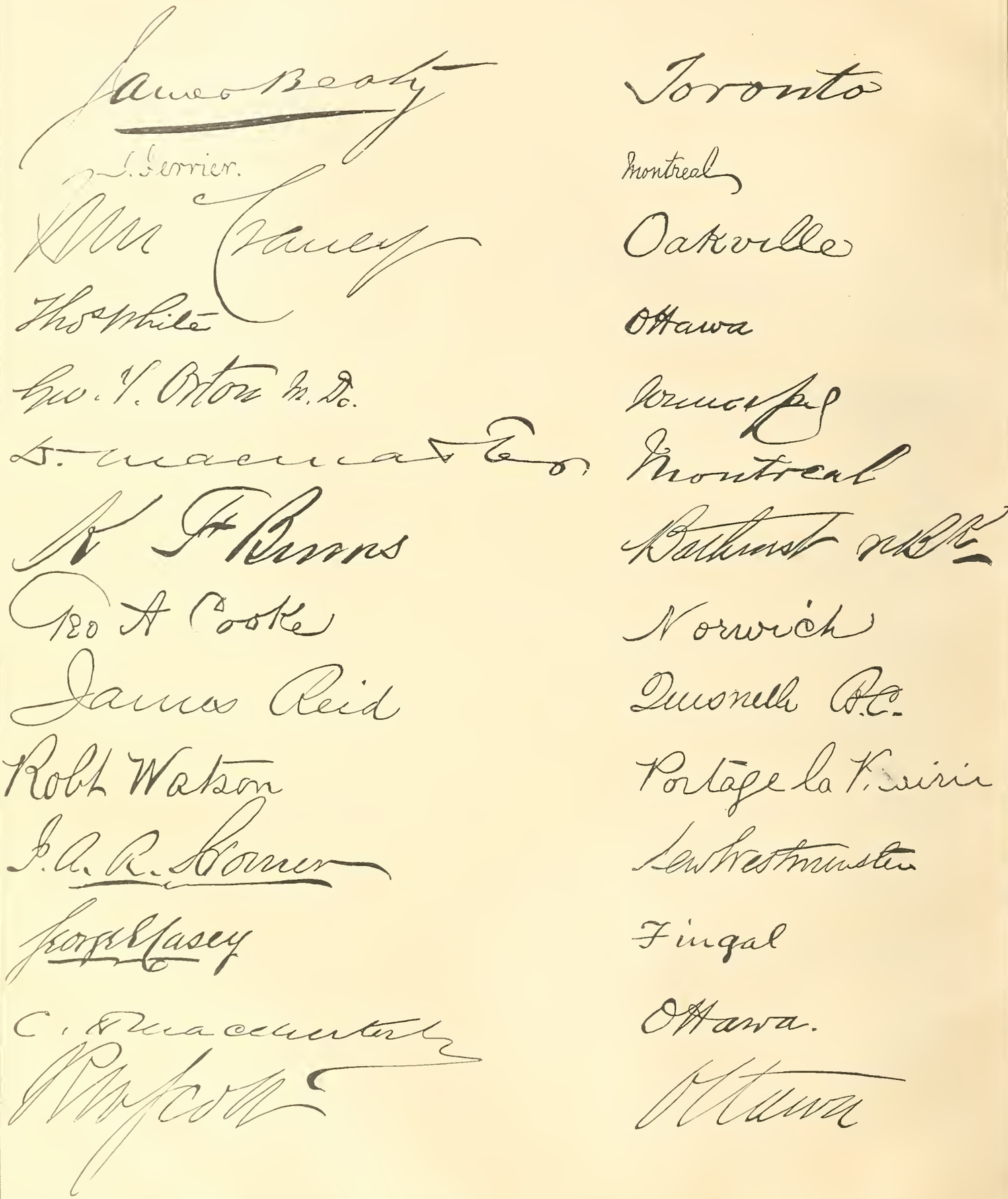

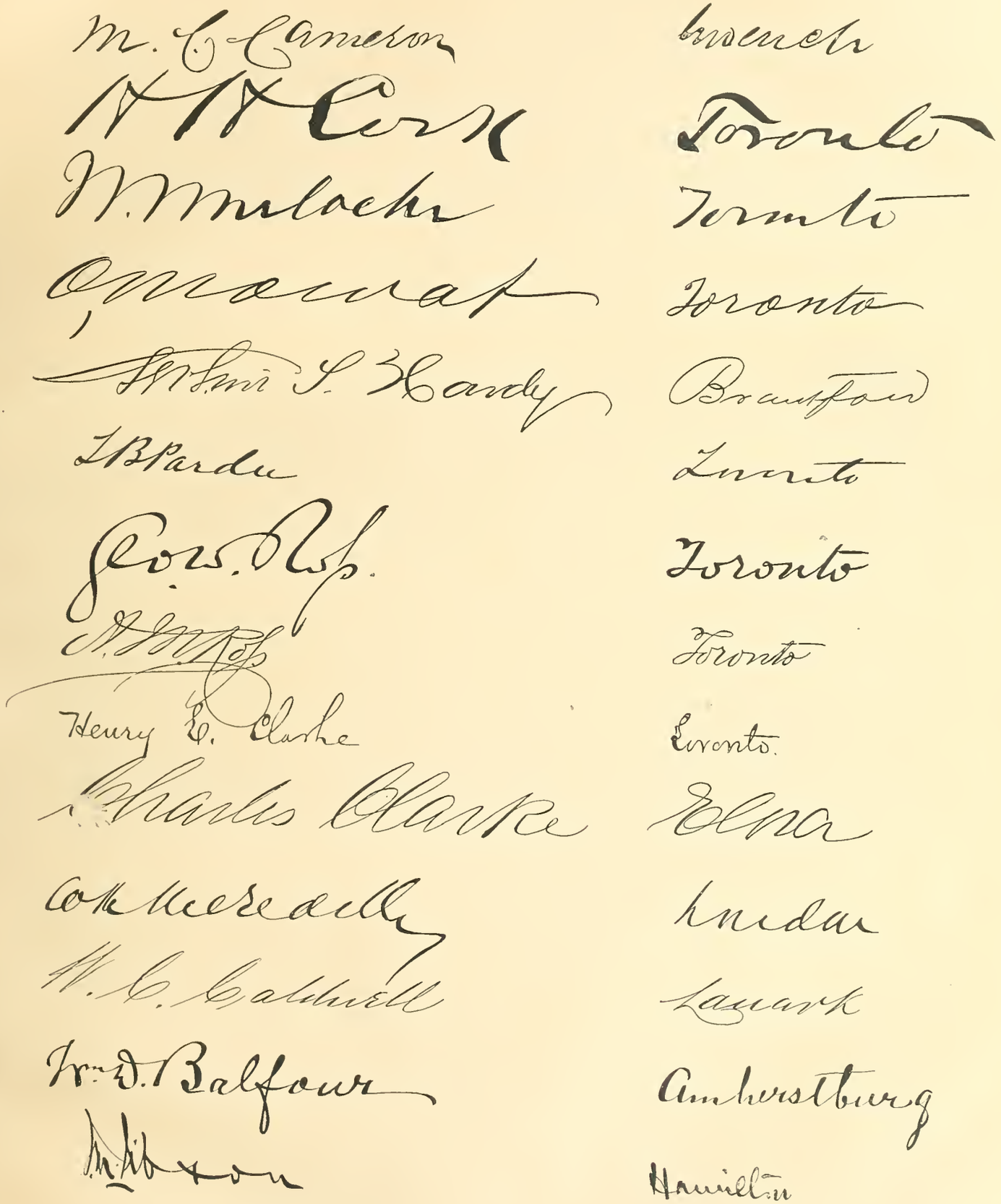
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SKETCH OF

CANADIAN POLITICAL HISTORY,

1879 TO 1884.

THE Fourth Parliament of Canada met on the 13th of February, and Dr. J. G. Blanchet, M.P. for Levis, P.Q., was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. The Speech from the Throne was delivered by the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General, who was accompanied by Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise. In the Speech reference was made to the progress of the Pacific Railway, and measures were promised relating to the decennial census to be taken in 1881, to the rearrangement of some of the Departments of the Government, the survey and management of Dominion lands, the Mounted Police, the Indians, etc. The introduction of the new Tariff was, of course, foreshadowed, and confidence was expressed that the new fiscal policy would have the effect of restoring the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. Early in the session Hon. Mr. Mills enquired whether the Government intended to procure the necessary legislation for the confirmation of the Award of the arbitrators on the question of the western boundary of Ontario. To this Sir John Macdonald replied that the whole subject was under consideration. An Act had already been passed by the Ontario Government formally ratifying the Award, and providing for the administration of justice within the awarded territory. This measure had, however, been vetoed by the Dominion authorities as *ultra vires*. The discussion of the Letellier case was during this session renewed by Mr. Mousseau, who moved the following resolution: That the dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec of his Ministers on the 2nd day of March, 1878, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of responsible government to the British North American Colonies. This motion was seconded by Mr. McCarthy (North Simcoe). In the debate which ensued, the supporters of the motion contended that under Responsible Government a Ministry which commanded a majority of Parliament (as did the De Boucherville Ministry) could not be dismissed; that the success of the Opposition upon a subsequent appeal to the people would not justify such dismissal and that the Provincial Lieutenant-Governors, being officials of the Government of Canada and not of the Provinces, were responsible for their acts to the central authority, which, being the appointing power, also possessed the power of dismissal. This extreme punishment, it was declared, was fully justified in the present case. On the other side it was argued that there was no ground in this case for Federal interference. The

Lieutenant-Governor's action had been passed upon by the people of Quebec at the polls. They had sustained his action by sustaining the Joly Government, which had been called into being on the dismissal of the De Boucherville Cabinet, and upon that Government the constitutional responsibility now rested. Moreover, the preceding Parliament of Canada had rejected a vote of censure upon the Lieutenant-Governor in this case by a vote of 112 to 70, and a renewal of the case was in effect trying a man twice for the same offence. This was contrary to the genius of British law in political and criminal affairs. It was further pointed out that the right to dismiss a Lieutenant-Governor was not one of the enumerated powers of the Federal Parliament, but that, if the Government of the day thought that right existed, the responsible Ministers should have taken the initiative and not have delegated their duty to a private member. Mr. Mousseau's resolution was carried, after three days' debate, by a vote of 136 to 51. On the 3rd of April, Sir John A. Macdonald informed the House that the Government, acting upon the resolution just referred to and the similar resolution of the Senate passed in the session of '78, had advised the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, but that, as a decision in this case would settle the question of the relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments so far as the office of Lieutenant-Governor is concerned, the Governor-General had deemed it expedient to reserve the case for the decision of the Home Authorities. This conclusion was highly unsatisfactory to the French-Canadian Conservatives, some of whom on the floor of the House declared the action to be unconstitutional, as this was a matter purely affecting the local administration of the country. Sir John A. Macdonald defended the constitutionality of His Excellency's course, through confessing that he would have been pleased if the advice—upon which the Ministers were unanimous—had been accepted. This statement was the signal for a general attack upon the Governor-General in the Ministerial newspapers of the country—the instant dismissal of the offending Lieutenant-Governor being demanded as a piece of political revenge by a large section of the Conservative party, especially in Quebec. In the course of a reply to a question on the 7th, Sir John allayed the partisan storm by stating that the reference to England had been made with the Government's advice, the fact of their remaining in office being proof that they had assumed the responsibility for the Governor-General's action. Had this statement been frankly made in the first instance, the Queen's representative might have been spared the unmerited abuse he received. In accordance with this disposition of the matter, Hon. Mr. Langevin, accompanied by Mr. J. T. C. Abbott, went to England to present the case on behalf of the Federal Government, and Hon. Mr. Joly, the new Premier of Quebec, undertook a similar mission on the behalf of the supporters of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Home Authorities declined to express any opinion upon the merits of the case, understanding the reference to be merely on the abstract question of

"The times are out of joint, O cursed spite
That ever I was born to set it right."

the responsibilities and functions of the Governor-General in relation to the Provincial Lieutenant-Governors under the B. N. A. Act. Upon this question the Home Secretary (Sir Michael Hicks Beach) expressed the opinion that a Lieutenant-Governor is responsible directly to the Governor-General for the manner in which he exercises his constitutional rights, one of which unquestionably is that of dismissing his Ministers for what he may deem sufficient cause. On the other hand the Governor-General, unless under very peculiar circumstances which were absent in this case, must in dealing with a Lieutenant-Governor for an alleged offence against the rules of his office, be guided by the advice of his responsible Ministers. It was pointed out that the dismissal of a Lieutenant-Governor before the expiration of his term was a most serious step, which should not be contemplated without the gravest cause, and the Home Secretary suggested that the decision of the Cabinet in favor of this extreme action might be reconsidered with advantage. The Government declined to accept this mollifying counsel, however, and on the 25th of July the Under-Secretay of State wrote as follows to Mr. Letellier: "I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to inform you that by Order of His Excellency in Council, passed this day, you were removed from the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec and that the cause assigned for such removal, according to the provisions of the 59th section of the British North American Act, 1867, is that after the vote of the House of Commons during last session, and that of the Senate during the previous session, with relation to your course as Lieutenant-Governor, your usefulness as such was gone." Dr. Theodore Robitaille, M.P. for Bonaventure, was appointed to the vacant office. This important historical case may be dismissed with a quotation from the acknowledged constitutional authority of Canada, the late Mr. Alpheus Todd: "There can be no doubt that a Lieutenant-Governor is directly responsible to the authority by which he is appointed, namely, the Governor-General in Council, and that he is removable 'at pleasure' by that body." This power is only to be exercised, however, under the same safeguards as govern the exercise of the power of veto over Provincial legislation, namely, the defence of Dominion interests. But in every such case the responsible Ministry must take the initiative, and not, as in this instance, act upon the motion of Parliament.

The Budget Speech, which was delivered on the 14th of March, and which had been awaited with great anxiety, supplanted the Letellier case in the public interest, and the new tariff became the theme of discussion throughout the Dominion. The introduction of the Protective system as a *fait accompli* naturally revived all the antipathy of the Free Traders and Revenue Tariff advocates, which had made the campaign so lively, and these classes were ably represented in the ranks of the Opposition in Parliament. The new tariff raised the duties from the former general basis of 17½ per cent. to an average of 25 or 30 per cent. and the Finance Minister, at the conclusion of his statement claimed that the Government had endeavored to redeem their promises to the country without oppressing the fishing, lumbering, shipping or any other of Canada's industries; and expressed the conviction that as a result of the new Policy the revenue would be increased by $2,200,000. Mr. Cartwright was the chief Opposition critic of the Budget Speech. He declared that the proposed tariff was a tariff of corners, framed to suit the interests of rings and of political partisans, and that it would prove a decided injury to the country. He was

especially severe on the arrangement of duties on necessaries of life, which would have the result of throwing the chief burden of taxation upon the poorer classes of the community. Before the close of the debate, which was exceptionably long and exhaustive, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to the Budget resolution as follows: That the resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be resolved that while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation; to direct capital from its natural and most profitable employment, and to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community; tending towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of this country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent, and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the Empire and that of Canada that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored. This amendment, after a warmly renewed debate, was negatived by a vote of 136 to 53. On the 14th of May the supply bill was read the third time and passed. On the 10th of May Dr. Tupper (Minister of Public Works) submitted a resolution embodying the Railway Policy of the Government, which declared for the appropriation of one hundred million acres of land, including all land of fair equality within twenty miles of the C.P.R., to the purposes of construction; this land to be vested in a commission upon which the Imperial Government was to be represented, and sold at a rate of not less than $2 per acre. The resolution further asked the consent of the House to the location of a portion of the line from Red River westerly, running to the South of Lake Manitoba with a branch to Winnipeg, and its construction at a cost of not more than $1,000,000, without the previous submission of the contracts to Parliament; to further explorations in the Peace and Pine River Districts prior to the prosecution of the work of construction in British Columbia; to the rejection of the Burrard Inlet Route, selected by the Mackenzie Government, and the selection of a more desirable terminus, with authority to proceed with the construction of 125 miles of such route when selected, without the fu[illegible]ction of Parliament

KNIGHTLY PRECEDENCE AT OTTAWA.

As Sir Leonard thinks it ought to be.

As Sir Hector thinks it ought to be.

As Sir Charles thinks it ought to be.

As Grip thinks it ought to be.

It will be remembered (see Historical Sketch, Vol. 1) that British Columbia had a standing grievance in the failure of the Dominion authorities to fulfil the terms of the bargain made on the entrance of that Province into Confederation in 1871, viz., that the building of the western branch of the C.P.R. would be commenced within two years, and the line completed within ten years of that date. Up to the general election of 1878 nothing had been done beyond the surveying and location of the Burrard Inlet Route, tenders for the construction of which had been advertised for. Considerable progress had meantime been made with the building of the eastern sections, connecting Winnipeg with the Ontario systems, as a Dominion public work. It had been all along the settled policy of Parliament that the railway must be built in such a way as not to increase the rate of taxation existing in 1872, and an amendment recalling this fact was moved to the resolution of Dr. Tupper. This, with another, in which the wisdom of the Burrard Inlet Route as the shortest and cheapest was affirmed, were defeated by large majorities, and the announced policy of the Government was approved. Accordingly, action was promptly taken to give effect to the various recommendations. New land regulations were issued on the 9th July, setting apart for railway purposes a tract of 110 miles on each side of the assumed line west of the Red River. The belt immediately adjoining the railway, five miles in depth, was closed to homestead and pre emption and held for sale only, but this regulation was shortly afterwards rescinded, so far as the even-numbered sections were concerned, and the terms of purchase and settlement in the other belts were at the same time made more liberal. About this date Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper sailed for England, one purpose of their visit being understood to be the securing of a company to undertake the construction of the great railway on the basis authorized by the resolutions previously referred to. Before the close of the year tenders were let for the construction of the road from Yale to Kamloops, B.C., 127 miles, and work was already well advanced on the 100 mile section west of Red River, under the auspices of the Government. The mission of the Ministers to England proved fruitless so far as the railway negotiations were concerned. The session of Parliament this year was signalized by the introduction of a series of resolutions in favor of a "National Currency," by Mr. Wallace, M.P. for South Norfolk. He claimed that a national currency, based on the labor and public works of the Dominion, had a sounder foundation than the promises to pay now in circulation, only 25 per cent. of which could be actually redeemed by the banks. In reply to Mr. Wallace's argument, Mr. Charlton referred to the signal failure of the "Rag Baby" idea in the United States and other countries. The resolutions were talked out and no vote was taken. On the 20th of May the erection of a separate department of Government, that of Railways and Canals, came into effect, with Dr. Tupper as Minister, the portfolio of Public Works being passed to Mr. Langevin. A deputation from the Manitoba Government (Messrs. Norquay and Royal) succeeded this year in securing an increase in the Provincial subsidy from $90,000 per annum to $105,635, the population having risen to 70,000, and the sum named representing the statutory *per capita* allowance.

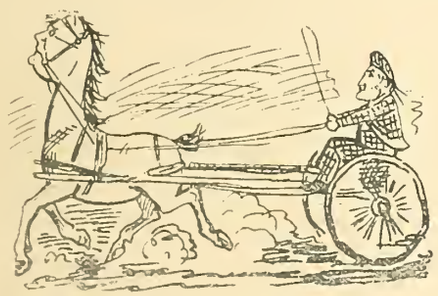
An earnest effort was inaugurated in 1879 to better the condition of the Indian tribes of the North-West, which were in great distress, owing to the scarcity of game. The sound theory of teaching them to help themselves was acted upon, and it was decided to instruct them in the art of agriculture. With this view farms were established on the

various reservations, under the charge of practical men from the Provinces, and Mr. Edgar Dewdney, formerly M.P. for Yale, B.C., was appointed Indian Commissioner to superintend the work.

On the 24th of May, in connection with a grand military review in honor of the Queen's birthday at Montreal, His Excellency the Governor-General conferred the honor of Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the following gentlemen: Mr. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Finance; Dr. C. Tupper, C.B., Minister of Railways and Canals; Mr. A. Campbell, Postmaster-General; Mr. R. J. Cartwright; Mr. W. P. Howland, C.B., ex-Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario; and Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt., ex-Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec.

On the 26th of July Sir John Macdonald proceeded to England on public business, and while there was honored by being sworn a member of Her Majesty's Imperial Privy Council, to which he had been appointed in 1872. Sir John returned to Canada on September 21. During the month of October Hon. Edward Blake was elected to represent West Durham, in place of Mr. W. H. Burk, resigned.

Upon the opening of the Ontario Legislature, January 9th, Mr. W. R. Meredith, M.P.P. for London, was elected to the leadership of the Conservative Opposition, as successor to Hon. M. C. Cameron, who had been elevated to the Bench. In view of the approaching general election in the Province, the Opposition were exceedingly active throughout the session, though unable to make any successful assault upon the Government ranks. An amendment to the address, moved by Mr. Morris (East Toronto), condemning the members of the Government for having identified themselves with the opponents of the National Policy in the recent Dominion elections, and an amendment to this, calling for a reduction in Ministerial salaries and members' indemnity, were both defeated. The Legislature was dissolved on March 11th, and the election took place June 5th, the result being the sustention of the Government by a large majority. During the campaign the Local Opposition enjoyed the active assistance of their Conservative friends at Ottawa, and a united appeal was made to the people to defeat Mr. Mowat, so that the new National Policy might have a "fair trial." The people apparently failed to see what possible connection there was between the Local Government and the Federal policy.



BREAKING THE COLT.

On the 28th October the Joly Government, Province of Quebec, was defeated upon a motion of no confidence. The trouble which led to this decision was originated by the Legislative Council, which refused to pass the Supply Bill voted in the previous session of the House, August 27th, on the ground that it "did not feel justified in entrusting to it (the Joly Cabinet) the management of the public moneys," and "believed it to be its duty to delay the passage of the supplies until His Honor should be pleased to select new constitutional advisers." On the opening of the October session, Mr. Joly moved, before the orders of the day, that as a protest against the usurpation of the Council, the former vote of supply be confirmed. An amendment to this resolution, favoring a "spirit of conciliation," and urging the formation of a "strong and efficient administration in lieu of

the present Government" prevailed by a majority of six, and Mr. Joly at once tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues. A new Government was formed with Hon. J. A. Chapleau as Premier.

Upon the opening of Parliament in 1880, the Government announced, in the speech from the Throne, that the Burrard Inlet Route had been decided upon for the C.P.R. That document also congratulated the House upon the influx of settlers to the North-West. To this expression of satisfaction Mr. Mackenzie and others of the Opposition took exception, pointing to the very large exodus of Canadians to the United States, and the absence of any material emigration from Great Britain to fill these vacant places. The Letellier case was once more the subject of debate, on a motion by Mr. Mackenzie, censuring the Ministry for having offended against the principles of responsible Government by referring to the Home Authorities a question of a purely administrative character. The motion was defeated on a vote of 49 to 119. The greater part of the session was occupied by the debate on the Budget, the Ministerialists generally contending that the new tariff had already proved a great success, and the Oppositionists as strongly insisting that, but for the providential fact of a good harvest and an active foreign demand, Canada would have been at that moment more depressed than ever before in her history. A number of alterations were made in the tariff with a view to removing difficulties in its practical working, and the excise duties were increased. The Opposition offered no amendment to the Budget resolution as in the previous session. A Bill was passed empowering the Government to increase the circulation of Dominion notes $8,000,000. During the debate thereon Messrs. McCallum and Wallace, the "rag baby" advocates, expressed pleasure at what they considered a step in the right direction; Sir R. Cartwright and others opposed it consistently with their disapproval of the National Currency idea.

On February 18th a motion by Mr. Dawson (Algoma), for a special committee to enquire into and report upon all matters respecting the boundaries between Ontario and the unorganized territories, was carried. The committee sat during the remainder of the session and presented their report a few days before prorogation. No action was taken upon it at the time, but it was known that the committee had found that "the award made by the arbitrators on the 3rd of August, 1878, did not describe the true boundaries of Ontario." A bill by Mr. Mills to ratify this award (as had already been done by the Ontario Government) had been read a first time before the appointment of the committee, but reached no further stage.

On April 1st a bill was introduced for the appointment of a resident representative of Canada in the United Kingdom. Aside from the advantages of a diplomatic kind to be gained by this appointment, it was argued that a very considerable saving would be effected in commissions hitherto paid to agents in financial negotiations, and in rendering unnecessary the frequent visits of Ministers on public business. The Bill was duly passed, and Sir Alexander T. Galt was chosen to fill the position of High Commissioner. Although there was no question of his competency to discharge the duties of the office, it was observed (and is alluded to in several of our cartoons) that personal visits every summer by Ministers were as "necessary" as ever.

The Government's North-West Land Policy was challenged on April 5th in a motion by Mr. Charlton, which declared against the encouragement of speculators in the disposal of the public domain.

In reply, the Government contended that their Policy, as announced in the previous session, was not open to the charge made, and reminded the House that in the sale of the lands provision had to be made for the building of the railway as well as for the securing of settlers. A vote of 120 to 40 approved the Policy in vogue as sound. The effort to interest the Imperial Government in the building of the road having failed, commissioners were not appointed as originally intended, and power was granted the Governor in Council to perform the assigned duties of selling the land for railway purposes.

A motion by Mr. Blake that such lands be sold only to actual settlers was voted down. In a formal statement of the affairs of the great enterprise on April 15th Sir Charles Tupper submitted an estimate, which he thought rather over than under the mark, showing that the cost of the completed line from Nipissing to Port Moody, B.C., including surveys, etc., would be $84,869,618. Mr. Blake, in an extended reply, declared his belief that the total cost would at least $120,000,000, besides a charge of $24,500,000 for interest during construction. He also thought the estimated early receipts from land sales "absurdly extravagant." In view of the resolution, now reiterated four times by Parliament, that the building of the road should not be permitted to increase taxation, he advocated the postponement of the British Columbia section. A resolution to that effect was debated at great length and finally voted down by 49 to 131.

On Sunday, March 14th, Hon. Luther H. Holton, M.P. for Chateauguay, P.Q., died at Ottawa. This able and esteemed public man has a place in several of the cartoons in our first volume.

On April 27th, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie notified the House that he had withdrawn from the leadership of the Opposition. At a caucus held on the 29th, Hon. Edward Blake was elected to the post thus made vacant. The appointment of a Commission consisting of Judge Clark, of Cobourg, Samuel Keefer, C.E., Brockville, and Edward Miall, Jr., of the Civil Service, "to make enquiry into and concerning all the facts connected with the conduct and prosecution of the Canada Pacific Railway from its inception," was severely criticized as an effort to rake up some scandal against the Mackenzie Government as an offset to the charges of corruption freely made against the existing administration. The Commission sat at Ottawa and afterwards at Winnipeg to examine witnesses, and had not concluded its work at the close of 1880.

The original intention—concurred in by both parties—was to build the C.P.R. by means of a company which should receive a subsidy of land and money. After the disaster of 1873, in connection with the Allan Company, the work had been carried on by the Government itself, under provision of an Act passed in 1874. The first intimation of a new company being formed was given by Sir John Macdonald at a picnic at Bath, Ont., in June, 1880. On the tenth of the following month Sir John, accompanied by Sir C. Tupper, Hon. J. H. Pope and Lieut.-Col. Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, proceeded to England to complete arrangements, announced to have been commenced, with certain leading capitalists. On the 16th of September it was officially made known

that a contract had been made and only awaited the ratification of Parliament. In a public address on his return the Premier asserted that the terms with the new company were no higher than those of the Allan contract had been. Parliament was summoned to meet on December 9th, and meantime public interest in the forthcoming debate was intense. Upon the assembling of the members the contract was promptly brought down ; the terms were found to be as follows :—The portions of line already constructed ; cash subsidy, $25,000,000 ; land subsidy, 25,000,000 acres of fair quality ; lands required for road-bed, stations, yards, dock ground, etc., of main line and any branches built, so far as owned by Government ; admission of steel rails and other material for construction, both of railway and telegraph line, free of duty ; the prohibition for twenty years of the construction of any lines running south from the C.P.R. or to within 15 miles of the American border, except such lines as shall run south, west or westward or south-west ; perpetual freedom from taxation of the capital stock, property and fixtures of the railway, and similar exemption for twenty years of unsold and unoccupied railway lands ; a deposit of $1,000,000 to be made by the company as security for the completion of the contract. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved for all papers and correspondence concerning other offers made for the construction of the railway, so that the terms might be compared. This was defeated by 112 to 52. Hon. Mr. Blake contended that ample time should be given to consider this grave matter, and moved that the House go into committee of the whole, not on the 13th (as proposed by the Government) but on January 15th. This was also negatived. The debate began on the 14th December. On January 15th an offer was formerly made to the Minister of Railways on behalf of a new company to perform the work for $3,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres of land less, and without any of the privileges and exemptions stipulated for in the contract under discussion. This offer was duly laid before the House. It was stigmatized as a "political scheme" by the Premier, who claimed that the Government were in honor bound to have the original bargain ratified. Mr. Blake moved, that in view of the new offer, which was by well-known and reliable capitalists, the contract on the table should not now be ratified. A long debate ensued, which ended in the rejection of this motion by 140 to 54. On the 28th the main motion of the Government was carried by 108 to 46, some twenty-five amendments by the Opposition having meanwhile been voted down. The bill received its third reading on February 1st and passed as originally introduced.

The Budget Speech was delivered on the 18th and was of an unusually exultant character. A virtual surplus was announced, and the success of the National Policy, both in respect of producing revenue and affording protection to native manufacturers, was claimed as being demonstrated. The estimates contemplated an increase of expenditure over the previous year of $1,615,016. Sir Richard Cartwright inveighed against this as in the highest degree unwise as well as unnecessary, and moved accordingly. The motion was defeated. On March 11th, Sir John Macdonald introduced and passed a bill to provide for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba. In this bill the eastern boundary was so described as to include in the Province of Manitoba a large section of country which, according to the award of the Ontario Boundary Arbitrators, belonged to Ontario. Hon. Mr. Mills accused the Prime Minister of endeavoring to provoke a conflict between the

Provinces, and Hon. Mr. Blake moved to have the bill amended so as to provide that the existing conditions under the conventional boundary agreed upon by the Governments of Canada and Ontario in 1874, should not be effected prejudically to the interests of either, or to those of the settlers hitherto regarded as citizens of Ontario. This amendment was negatived.

During the summer of 1881 the principal men of both parties were active. Sir John Macdonald was compelled by ill-health to go abroad, Hon. D. L. Macpherson taking temporary charge of the Department of the Interior. Sir C. Tupper, after a short visit to England, proceeded to British Columbia on public business; Sir H. Langevin made a tour of inspection of the public works in progress in the five leading Provinces; Sir A. P. Caron similarly inspected the camps, etc., under the care of the Militia Department; Hon. Edward Blake visited the Maritime Provinces, and delivered addresses in the principal towns. He was followed by several of the Ministers, who presented the questions of the day from the Government point of view. Hon. Mr. McDonald, Minister of Justice, was elevated to the bench in May, and resigned his seat in the Cabinet. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Hon. Mr. McLelan, of Nova Scotia.

During the session of the Ontario Legislature, which began on March 7th, a series of resolutions was passed almost unanimously (Mr. Miller, M.P.P., for Muskoka, alone dissenting), expressing regret at the failure of the Dominion Government to recognize the award of the Arbitrators and ratify the same, and declaring it to be the duty of the Ontario Government to provide for the due administration of justice in the added territory. In this declaration of Provincial Rights, as above intimated, the Opposition as a whole supported the Government. In the following session a similar series of resolutions was carried on the same division, Mr. Baskerville (Ottawa), being the only dissentient. The Rivers and Streams Bill, providing that all persons should have the right to float saw-logs and other timber, rafts, etc., down all Ontario rivers, creeks and streams during the spring, summer and autumn freshets was passed during the session. Its subsequent disallowance by the Federal Government gave rise to a great deal of discussion, and is quoted as a marked instance of interference with Provincial rights.

The opening of the year 1882 found the people of Canada elated with a prosperity which to some meant the earnest of better times to come, and to others the sure precurser of financial disaster. It need scarcely be said that the dividing line between these optimists and pessimists corresponded pretty exactly with the line of party politics. The great railway was being pushed with unexampled energy, and the revival of trade was great enough to be called a "boom." The hopeful prediction of a long term of prosperity which the Finance Minister had uttered seemed certain of fulfilment, and business men generally were not slow to act upon the advice with which it was coupled, to "clap on all sail." The voices of the leaders of the Reform party were lifted earnestly against this course. They scouted the idea that the "good times" had resulted from the N.P., as absurd, and warned the public against the dangers of inflation and over-confidence built upon this fallacy. People were in no humor to listen to doleful airs, however, and it was generally anticipated that when the House met the Oppositionists would find it prudent to drop the fiscal question and trust to other more potent weapons in their attack upon the Government. The broad

issue of Provincial Rights was such a weapon ready to hand. Public opinion in Ontario had been aroused to a high pitch of interest in the dispute between the Provincial and Federal Governments not only upon the Boundary Award question, but upon several other points arising out of the disallowance of Acts passed by the Local Legislature. Similar feeling existed in Manitoba from the latter cause. The coming session of Parliament was looked forward to with more than usual anxiety, not only in anticipation of a ively discussion of this new issue, but because it was the prevalent impression that the general election would be brought on in the ensuing recess.

THE RAG BABY AND ITS MA.

Parliament was opened on February 9th, and sat for fifteen weeks—the longest consecutive session since Confederation. And it was as remarkable for bitterness as for duration. Those who had expected the Opposition to "sing small" on the National Policy question, were entertained for a whole month with speeches *pro* and *con* the tariff; and this debate was followed by another far more angry, if not quite so protracted, on the Redistribution of Seats Bill, or, as the Oppositionists preferred to call it, the Gerrymander Act. The debate on the Address, with which this phenomenally rancorous session opened, was phenomenally pleasant and courteous.

The Budget Speech was delivered on the 24th February. In his statement the Finance Minister announced a surplus, for the year ending June, 1881, of more than four million dollars, or double his estimate in the last session. The general answer of the Opposition to this was that no government had a right, under any circumstances, to boast a surplus according to Sir Charles Tupper; and that in the present case the four millions odd had been squeezed from the public pocket by unnecessary and oppressive taxation.

On the 18th April, Sir C. Tupper made his annual statement of the progress made in the building of the Pacific Railway, selecting for that purpose the occasion of the second reading of a bill to authorize the crossing of the Rocky Mountains by some other pass than the Yellow Head, which had been previously selected as the only available route. The new Company, popularly known as the Syndicate, had taken charge of the work on May 1st, and the progress made since that date, according to the Minister's statement, was as follows: On the eastern section, from Callender to Thunder Bay, a satisfactory amount of work had been done, and a better route had been discovered than had formerly been believed to exist. From Prince Arthur's Landing to Selkirk, the line was expected to be in running order by July 1st. On the section west of Winnipeg some deviations from the line projected had been decided upon with a view to shortening the road, and it was proposed to substitute the Kicking Horse Pass for the Yellow Head as the point at which to cross the Rocky Mountains. One hundred and sixteen miles of the prairie section had been opened for traffic, and 500 more would be completed during the ensuing season. Of the branch lines, 89

miles had been constructed between Winnipeg and Pembina, out of the 235 miles; and a line of 195 miles had been projected from Brandon to Souris. There was every reason to believe that the British Columbia contracts would be completed by the time specified—July, 1885. The total amount voted for the C.P.R. in Committee of Supply, was $14,254,000 for Government work and subsidies earned.

In connection with the awarding of the tender for the section between Emory's Bar and Port Moody, B.C., a scandal arose which duly took its place in the Opposition list. Amongst the tenders sent in was one by Messrs. McDonald & Charlebois, who deposited with it a cheque for the required amount of security, marked, "Good for two days only," and dated January 23. The tenders were opened on the 1st February, and that of the firm named was rejected because the cheque was no longer good, and could not be accepted as security. The contract was accordingly awarded to the tender of Mr. Onderdonk, which was $209,255 higher. The Opposition declared this to be a "crooked" transaction, inasmuch as before the Minister of Railways made his report upon the tenders sent in, he had been informed by the bank that the cheque was good until paid, and that the stamp of "two days only" was placed upon it inadvertently. These facts were set forth in a motion by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, which concluded by asking the House to refuse its assent to the Onderdonk contract, which was required to make it valid. In reply Sir Charles Tupper said that at the time he opened the tenders he should have had in his hands a cheque of such a character that he and no one else could obtain the amount it represented at the bank. The cheque in question was not of this kind, as McDonald & Charlebois could have repudiated it after the tenders were opened, and to permit any tenderer to make a security good after that would be to render the whole system of deposits useless.

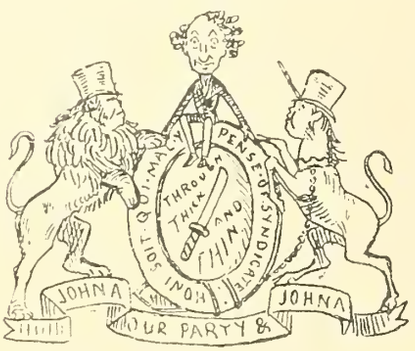
The report of the Pacific Railway Royal Commission, appointed in 1880, was laid before Parliament during this session. The conclusion at which the commissioners had arrived, after holding 80 sittings and examining 107 witnesses, was that the railway could not be advantageously built as a public work of the Government. This verdict had already been anticipated, however, by the action of Parliament.

A bill introduced by Mr. Dalton McCarthy (Simcoe), for constituting a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada, was debated at some length and referred to a select committee. A bill which had the effect of abolishing the business of railway ticket "scalping" was passed; and a third railway measure, providing that tickets should be good until used, was referred to the regular Committee of the House, but proceeded no further.

The matter of Civil Service reform was dealt with in a bill introduced by Sir H. L. Langevin, on February 23rd, and duly passed. This measure provided for a board of three examiners who, with the assistance of sub-examiners, were to hold periodical examinations for Civil Service candidates in Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg and Victoria. No person hereafter was to be eligible for any departmental situation, under that of a deputy head, who had not passed the prescribed test. Deputies were to remain appointive. In the first series of examinations held under this Act 160 persons passed the "preliminary" (for the humbler positions) and 167 the "qualifying."

In the British North America Act, 1867, it is provided that on the completion of the census in the year 1871, and of each subsequent decennial census, the parliamentary representation shall be re-adjusted in such a manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject and according to the following rules :—1. Quebec shall have the fixed number of 65 members. 2. There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population ascertained at such census, as the number 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec so ascertained. The population of Quebec, by the census of 1881, was shown to be 1,359,027, which, divided by 65, gave a unit of representation of 20,908.

It was found that no changes were necessary in any of the provinces except Ontario and Manitoba. The former was entitled to four additional members, making 92 in all; and the latter, considering its rapid increase in population, was adjuged entitled to one more, making five. A bill was introduced by Sir John Macdonald to "redistribute the seats" in accordance with the above, An additional member for the city of Winnipeg settled the case of Manitoba, but the proposed new arrangement of constituencies in Ontario to make room for the four members, evoked the determined hostility of the Reform Party and press. Upon the ground of "equalizing the constituencies," the bill provided for the merging of Niagara in Lincoln, and Cornwall in Stormont. Six new ridings were created by dividing Essex into two; Lambton, two; Bruce from two into three; Middlesex from three into four; Simcoe and Ontario from two each into three each. Nearly all of the remaining constituences were re-arranged.



PROPOSED ALTERATION IN THE ROYAL ARMS.

This bill was introduced by the Premier on April 28th. Mr. Blake complained of the late period of the session at which so important a measure was submitted for consideration. He objected to the manner in which the municipal boundaries were disregarded in the re-arrangement of the constituencies, and asked why, if inequalities in the population of the constituencies were to be adjusted, the principle was not extended to the other Provinces as well as to Ontario. He asserted that the measure was obviously designed by the Premier to strengthen his political party and to weaken his opponents, and declared that "having a great duty to discharge which demanded from him that he should discharge it upon principles of general public justice, the first Minister had determined to use his majority to load the dice in the political game which is shortly to be played." Mr. Blake, however, expressed the hope that "the sense of spirit, of justice, of good feeling of the Province of Ontario will resent the hon. gentleman's course; that they will say it is a very unfair advantage in a party by their power in Parliament to carve out the constituencies in the way proposed, and that they will refuse their assent to a measure so high-handed, so arbitrary, so unjust, and that the hon. gentleman may not reap from it the full benefit which he expects." In reply to this vehement protest, Sir John asserted that the measure was a fair one, and in strict accordance with the principle of representation by population which

was fought for and achieved by the old Reform Party of Canada, and since that time adopted by all parties as the true principle and the real basis of representative institutions.

The bill came up for its second reading on May 2nd, when it was assailed by the whole force of the Opposition. The details were keenly criticized and shown to be all in the line suggested by Mr. Blake—to serve the interests of the Government party in the approaching contest. Amongst the amendments moved was one by Mr. Blake, concluding as follows :

' That the said Bill is framed in utter violation and total disregard of the said principle (that of observing as far as possible the limits of the municipal counties in adjusting the Parliamentary representation) since it takes away territory from the municipal counties for electoral purposes, and conjoins for electoral purposes territories having no municipal county relation with each other in a very large proportion of the constituencies of Ontario ; while, at the same time, it does not effect the proposed object of equalizing the population of the electoral districts."

On the 12th the third reading was proposed. Amendments against the clause placing the nomination of returning officers in the hands of the Government, and in favor of reducing the amount of deposit required from a candidate from $200 as proposed to $50 ; and numerous other amendments (some twenty-three in all) were defeated by majorities of from 56 to 65. The bill duly passed the Senate and became law.

By the B.N.A. Act it was provided that where a Lieutenant-Governor assents to a bill, passed by a Provincial Legislature, he shall, by the first convenient opportunity, send an authentic copy of the Act to the Governor-General, and if the Governor-General in Council, within one year after receipt thereof, thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance being signified by message to Parliament, or by proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the date of the day of such signification.

Under this clause Provincial Acts had been, from time to time, disallowed, as being *ultra vires*, or prejudicial to the interests of the Dominion at large, and no great complaint had been made. The disallowance of the Rivers and Streams Bill, passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1881, however, gave rise to a warm contest, as in the report upon which the Order-in-Council was passed, it was not asserted that the Act in question was beyond the competency of the Legislature. The reason assigned was that, in the opinion of the Federal authorities, the propriety of the Act was questionable. The Opposition contended that the question of *propriety* was one which purely concerned the people of Ontario, as represented in their Legislature ; and as the Act was clearly within the powers granted to the Province, and was not prejudicial to any general interests of the Dominion, the Federal authorities had no right to interfere with it. On behalf of the Government it was replied that by passing the Act the Ontario Government had decided that it was proper to sanction the encroachment of a supporter of theirs upon the rights of one who was opposed to them in politics. [This allusion was to the case of McLaren and Caldwell, lumbermen. The former had objected to the latter floating timber down a stream which had only been made "floatable" by means of improvements built at his (McLaren's) expense. The Act provided that such right must be open to all, on payment of certain tolls, as otherwise it would be possible to prevent persons situated on the upper portion of

such streams from getting their timber to market at all.] The effect of the statute under consideration was to deprive such an opponent of the rights which the courts had declared he possessed, and his only remedy was to go with his petition to the foot of the Throne, and ask the Governor-General to disallow the measure. It was alleged that Acts had been disallowed in the past, notwithstanding their being admittedly within Provincial competency, and the Land Purchase Act of Prince Edward Island was cited as a case in point. Mr. Blake pointed out that the bill referred to had been reserved because it had not been completed by the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Macdonald defended the action of the Government on the ground that the Rivers and Streams Bill was contrary to the public interests, in that it interfered with the "great, grand principle that every man should have the right to occupy his own house and property, sit under his own fig tree, cultivate his own vine, and to be protected in all this, which is the common law of all civilized countries." The motion disapproving of the disallowance was defeated by a majority of 60.

At the general election, June 20th, the Government was sustained by a majority of 70. The National Policy, which had amply proved itself entitled to a fair trial, prevailed over the voice of criticism. The campaign was characterized by unusual vigor and excitement on both sides. As usual a number of petitions were filed against successful candidates.

The fifth Parliament of the Dominion assembled on the 8th of February, 1883. Mr. Blake passed severe strictures upon the Redistribution of Seats Act, which had now been seen in operation, and the effect of which had proved to be, as he had foretold, "a suppression instead of an expression of public opinion." The financial statement, made in due course, showed a surplus of $6,316,000 instead of the estimated $4,460,000. The proposal of the Finance Minister to increase the duty on agricultural implements from 25 to 35 per cent. gave rise to a warm discussion. It was pointed out that this further protection would increase the burden already borne by North-West settlers, who found it most convenient to import their implements from the United States. In reply to this objection the Finance Minister expressed the belief that, with the increased duty, "our own people would be able to manufacture for the next year enough for that and every other part of the Dominion without any necessity of going abroad for a single article, and at prices as low as have prevailed in the past."

On May 4th Sir Charles Tupper made his annual statement as Minister of Railways, in which it was intimated that the period set for the completion of the Canada Pacific (1891) would be anticipated by four years and a half, and that to thus hasten the construction of the line would be to confer upon Canada the greatest possible boon and benefit. He announced that up to date 1132 miles of rail had been laid on the main line, between Callendar and the Pacific terminus. The total payments made by the Government to date was stated at $28,140,894 in addition to 7,879,100 acres on account of land grant.

On the 16th March Sir John moved that the paragraph in the speech referring to the decision of the Privy Council in *The Queen vs. Russell*, and the resulting necessity for legislation on the License Question, be referred to a special committee of seventeen members, to report by bill or otherwise. Mr Blake objected to this course, but without avail. The result was a measure known as the McCarthy Act, which, after being put in

operation much to the embarrassment of the liquor trade, was declared unconstitutional, and rescinded.

In the following month the Marquis of Lansdowne was appointed to the Vice-royalty, Lord Lorne's time having expired. He arrived in Canada to assume the duties on the 22nd of October.

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, having been appointed Canadian High Commissioner in succession to Sir A. T. Galt, proceeded to England in June. A question was raised as to his right to retain his seat in the House and his portfolio in the Ministry after his acceptance of this appointment to a "position of emolument." The answer to this was that, as Sir Charles had agreed to perform the duties without salary, the position could not be properly called one of emolument, and did not therefore come under the condemnation of the Independence of Parliament Act. Having assumed the duties abroad, Sir Charles proved himself throughout the year a most competent and active representative of Canadian interests. His predecessor had ably administered the department, and amongst other means of making the resources of Canada known, Sir A. T. Galt had taken advantage of the International Fisheries Exhibition, opened in May, and which was in progress when Sir Charles Tupper arrived.

For the preceding two years the Hon. D. L. Macpherson had assisted Sir John A. Macdonald in the management of Dominion lands, and in consideration of the onerous duties which devolved upon the Premier it was thought advisable to make a permanent readjustment of the offices. Mr. Macpherson was accordingly (in October) appointed Minister of the Interior, Sir John assuming the Presidency of the Council in addition to the Superintendency of Indian affairs, which he retained, and to which had been added the Department of North-West Mounted Police.

At a convention of the Reform Association of South York, held at Brucefield, on November 23rd, the setting member, Mr. John McMillan, resigned his seat in favor of Sir R. J. Cartwright, who was subsequently elected to represent the constituency.

Shortly after the Ontario election in June, the Mowat Government announced that they had taken the initial steps in the organization of the territory awarded to the Province in 1878. All hope of the Federal Government ratifying the award having been given up, and being firm in their refusal to submit the matter for further reference, unless meantime Ontario should be left in possession, a condition to which the Dominion authorities would not assent, this step was considered the only one possible. Mr. G. R. Patullo and Mr. G. Burden were accordingly vested with certain powers as commissioners, and despatched to Rat Portage, to take evidence in regard to conflicting claims to land; a Stipendiary Magistrate was appointed to administer justice, a court-house and jail were provided, and a staff of constables appointed to enforce the decisions of the Magistrates, and it was announced that all timber cut outside the railway belt would be seized as the property of Ontario. The town of Rat Portage had, a year previously, been incorporated by the Legislature of Manitoba, and possessed a Magistrate, police force and jail, under the jurisdiction of that Province, and also a Dominion Commissioner, to guard whatever Federal interests might exist there. The place was included in both Provinces for election purposes, being in the Ontario constituency of Algoma District. The electors had already voted in the Manitoba

election, and were soon to go to the polls for the election of a member to the Ontario Legislature. The Act passed at Ottawa in 1881, extending the eastern boundary of Manitoba, was of course to blame for this anomalous condition of things, and the Reform press did not hesitate to say that Sir John Macdonald had passed that measure for the express purpose of involving the two Provinces in a dispute. The Crown Lands in the Province of Manitoba were vested in the Dominion Government, and permits had been granted to cut timber in the section between the old and new eastern boundaries of that Province, a tract of territory which, under the award, belonged to Ontario. Everything being in readiness for an "unpleasantness," the occasion was soon forthcoming, when the Manitoba authorities undertook to regulate the sale of liquor, by putting in force a license law. The conflict of authority at once began. The situation on the 27th July is briefly described by a correspondent in these terms: "Dominion Commissioner McCabe, with two policemen, Magistrate Burden (Ontario), with twenty-five policemen, and Stipendiary Magistrate Brereton (Manitoba), with fifteen policemen, have been arresting each other all day, and the people have been siding some with one party and some with another, to the imminent danger of the peace and of loss of life." The party papers of course described the persons and events concerned from a strictly partisan standpoint, the *Mail* uniformly alluding to certain of the Ontario constables as the Bull-Pup, the Slugger, etc., etc., and the *Globe* representing that all the roughs and rowdies were on the other side. The nomination of the Algoma candidates for the Ontario Legislature took place on September 15, when Mr. R. A. Lyon (Lib.) was proposed against Mr. W. H. Plummer (Con.), and with the design of preserving order on the polling day a detachment of the Winnipeg Field Battery was ordered to Rat Portage, notwithstanding the protest of Hon. Mr. Hardy, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, who happened to be in Manitoba at the time. Hostilities were continued up to the middle of November, when an end was put to the unseemly strife as the result of a conference between the Attorneys-General of the two Provinces—Messrs. Mowat and Miller—who, on behalf of their respective Governments, agreed to a reference of the questions in dispute, as between the Provinces, to the Queen's Privy Council, meantime mutually agreeing to a plan of joint jurisdiction in the territory.

Considerable hostility was evinced in the North-West to the land policy of the Government. The North-West Council of the Territories at their session in the summer adopted a memorial, requesting among other things that the duties on agricultural implements and lumber should be reduced, and protesting against the locking up of large tracts of land by leases to grazing and ranching companies. In November the Manitoba Home Rights Provincial League issued a manifesto in which the disallowance of Provincial Railway Legislation was condemned. They also echoed the sentiment of the Council against the tariff and the locking up of land. These utterances of public opinion were followed up with similar expressions by the Farmers' Protective and Co-operative Union and the Farmers' Convention held in the 20th December.

The session of the Ontario Legislature was resumed on January 4th and the occasion was signalized by a great convention of the Reform Party—the most numerously attended and enthusiastic affair of the kind ever held in Ontario. A very successful convention of the Conservative party had been held in the preceding September. Beyond the re enact-

ment of the Rivers and Streams Bill for the third time, no measures of political significance occupied the attention of the Assembly. The session was notable, however, for the frequency with which votes were demanded by the Opposition to test the strength of the Government. On each occasion the Ministry was sustained with an ample working majority.

The session of the Dominion Parliament began on the 17th January, 1884. On the 25th Mr. Blake brought up the question of Sir Charles Tupper's position as a question of privilege, and contended that Sir Charles' acceptance of the office of High Commissioner had rendered him illegible to retain his seat in the House and his portfolio as Minister of Railways, or to take part in the business of Parliament, as he had done since accepting the office.

Sir John Macdonald replied that the Independence of Parliament Act did not apply to the present case, as its object was to prevent the Government from inducing members who were otherwise independent to sell their independence for the sake of office or emolument. This could not apply to the case of one who was already a Minister. He moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was carried on a division. On March 4th Sir John introduced a bill amending the Independence of Parliament Act so as to except cases in which no salary was paid to an appointed officer and declaring that Sir C. Tupper was still a member of the House and had not incurred any penalties. The Bill was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. On the 2nd April, the Committee reported that Sir Charles Tupper had not vacated his seat, and was still the member for Cumberland, at the same time reporting the bill respecting the Independence of Parliament Act with amendments. The report was concurred in without debate on a division, in which the Government had a majority of 52.

The great question of the session was a proposed loan to the Syndicate on the following terms: That the securities held under the Act of 1881 be returned to the railway company. That hereafter subsidy be paid in proportion as the value of the work done on the central or eastern section bears to the value of the whole work remaining to be done on such section. Three years' extension of the time for repayment by the company of $2,853,912 due 1st February, 1884, at four per cent. A loan to be made to the company of $22,500,000, to be repaid by May 1st, 1891, with interest at five per cent., payable half-yearly. Of this sum, $7,500,000 to be paid to the company forthwith, and the remainder as the work of construction progressed, in the same proportion as the subsidy. As security for repayment of the loan and the sum of $7,380,912 due 7th November, 1888, the Government to have a first lien and charge upon the entire property of the company, real and personal, now owned or hereafter acquired, and on the land grant to the company, subject to the existing mortgage thereon, and to the rights of mortgagees on the lines from Callendar to Brockville and Montreal. The Government to continue to hold the land grant bonds subject to redemption under the terms of the mortgage. Moneys received in redemption of $10,000,000 of these bonds to be applied by the Government, first, in extinguishing the interest on the loan and postponed payment; secondly, on account of the capital of the postponed payment; and thirdly, on account of the capital of the loan. The remaining

$5,000,000 of bonds, or money in redemption thereof, to be held on the conditions specified in the original contract. The railway and branches, with its equipment, etc., and all lands and property of the company to vest in Her Majesty forthwith in the event of a year's default in the payment of interest on the loan and the postponed payment. All moneys earned by the company, as postal subsidy and transport service, to be retained by the Government and applied to payment of interest and principal. The stock of the company ($35,000,000) to be held by the Minister of Finance and sold by the company, the proceeds (less the amount to be paid to the Government to secure a three per cent. dividend until August 17th, 1893), to be applied either to the improvement or extension of the railway or its equipment or the repayment of the indebtedness above mentioned, and no mortgage or lien to be created upon the road or the assets of the company, and no stock to be issued beyond the existing limit of $100,000,000 so long as the loan and postponed payment remained unpaid.

In moving the resolutions, Sir Charles Tupper stated that the Railway Company could, if the present proposals were rejected, complete the road by May 1st, 1891, the time specified in the contract, but they asked for this advance in order to complete the work by the end of 1885. He dwelt upon the great advantages that would accrue to the country from the early opening of the line, and upon the amplitude of the security for the repayment of the proposed loan. Mr. Blake complained of the insufficiency of the information supplied to the House before it was asked to pronounce on this matter. The company had, it now appeared, been contracting with a construction company, composed of some of its own members, notwithstanding a provision to the contrary in the Consolidated Railway Act. For aught the House knew, the present difficulties of the company had been brought about by their own act. By the present proposition the Government was to guarantee the profits to the stockholders, and to be the mortgagee of these very profits, out of which alone the dividends could be paid. In view of this fact, Parliament would not be likely to listen to any cry for the lowering of the tolls. In April last, the president of the company estimated the total cost of the road at $99,000,000, now the estimate presented was $85,700,000, and the latter embraced items amounting to about $9,000,000 not included in the former, which brought the estimate down to $76,700,000 for what, in April, was supposed to cost $99,000,000. For the line contracted for, from Callendar to Port Moody, the present estimate was $66,000,000, instead of $90,000,000, or $24,000,000 less than it was nine months ago. Explanations were necessary on these points. According to the statement now made, the company owed $7,500,000, and wanted $27,000,000 to complete the road. It was to receive its subsidy of $12,700,000 and a loan of $22,500,000, so that it would get from the country every shilling necessary to complete the road and pay its floating debt. If the estimates of this year were wrong and that of last year correct, more money would be required, and to-day's proceedings indicated from whom the money would be asked. He repeated the demand for further information. Although this enormous additional aid was being given to enable the company to complete the road by 1885, no provision was made that they should do so, and no attempt was made to induce them to relinquish the odious monopoly which would injure the North-West Territory more than anything else. This was a favorable opportunity to make such a stipulation. He failed to

see that any advantage, at all corresponding to the price, would accrue from the proposed early completion of the line. Motions by the Opposition in favor of granting time for the consideration demanded by so serious a proposal were voted down, and upon the suggestion of the Government the resolutions were given precedence on all days. A long and earnest debate then ensued. Amendments were moved upon the following among other points, and invariably defeated by a solid majority of about 70: That a select committee should be appointed to make full and searching inquiry into the affairs of the company; that the Government should lay before the House its proposals with regard to any further subsidies in connection with the C.P.R.; that the company should no longer claim that no lines of railway should be constructed within Manitoba south of the C.P.R., except such as ran in a westerly direction; that it should be made a condition of the loan that, so long as any portion of the interest thereon remained unpaid, none of the resources of the company should be expended toward acquiring interests in railways in the United States, with a view to an Atlantic Ocean terminus in United States territory.

The resolutions were concurred in. Upon motion by Sir John Macdonald, on the 26th, that all stages of the Bill should have precedence on all days. Mr. Blake complained that the information for which he had repeatedly asked had not yet been furnished, and called for a division. Government majority, 65. On the motion for the second reading Mr. Blake produced figures to show that the country had already provided more than enough to pay for the whole contracted line, apart from the land remaining unsold and the Government work to be handed over to the company. Sir C. Tupper said that all the information which the Government possessed had been furnished, and upon the vote being called the second reading was carried by a majority of 59. Before the third reading Mr. Blake moved an amendment against the letting of contracts for construction without public notice, and another designed to prohibit the formation of a construction company in which Directors of the C.P.R. should be interested. Both were negatived, with others of a like character. This stage of the proceedings had not been reached, however, without very considerable difficulty apart from the obstructions offered by the regular Opposition. During the progress of the debate rumors were circulated to the effect that the French supporters of the Government were demanding certain concessions to the Province of Quebec as the sole condition on which they would vote for the measure. The members in question absented themselves from the House during many of the debates, and were day after day holding conferences in "Room No. 8." The subject of their conferences has already been stated, and no secret was made of it. They demanded that the Government should "do something for Quebec" in exchange for their votes on the Loan Bills. To this after many a "bad quarter-hour," and anxious flitting of ministers to and fro, the Government submitted, and the final vote was called and taken, showing a Government majority of 64. The "consideration" was subsequently revealed to be a large sum of money in the form of additional railway subsidy:

A NEW YEAR'S CALL.

The Conservatives had promised that, if returned to power, they would instantly banish Hard Times. This promise was, of course, found impossible of fulfilment, and the Reform leaders and journals set up a wail over what they had a right to consider the hard-heartedness of the Government.

Grip, January 4th, 1879.

A NEW YEAR'S CALL.

WEEPING REFORMERS.—"O, SIR JOHN, DO BRING ON THAT NATIONAL POLICY! DON'T YOU KNOW THE COUNTRY IS FAMISHING?"

JOHN A.—"GENTLEMEN, I FULLY APPRECIATE YOUR TEARS; I SHED OCEANS OF THE SAME SORT MYSELF, LAST SUMMER."

THE COMING ATTRACTION.

This was an allusion to the opening of Parliament on February 13th prox., and the questions then to be brought forward. The principal matters anticipated were the introduction of the promised National Policy; the settlement of the Letellier difficulty and the C. P. Railway.

Grip, January 11th, 1879.

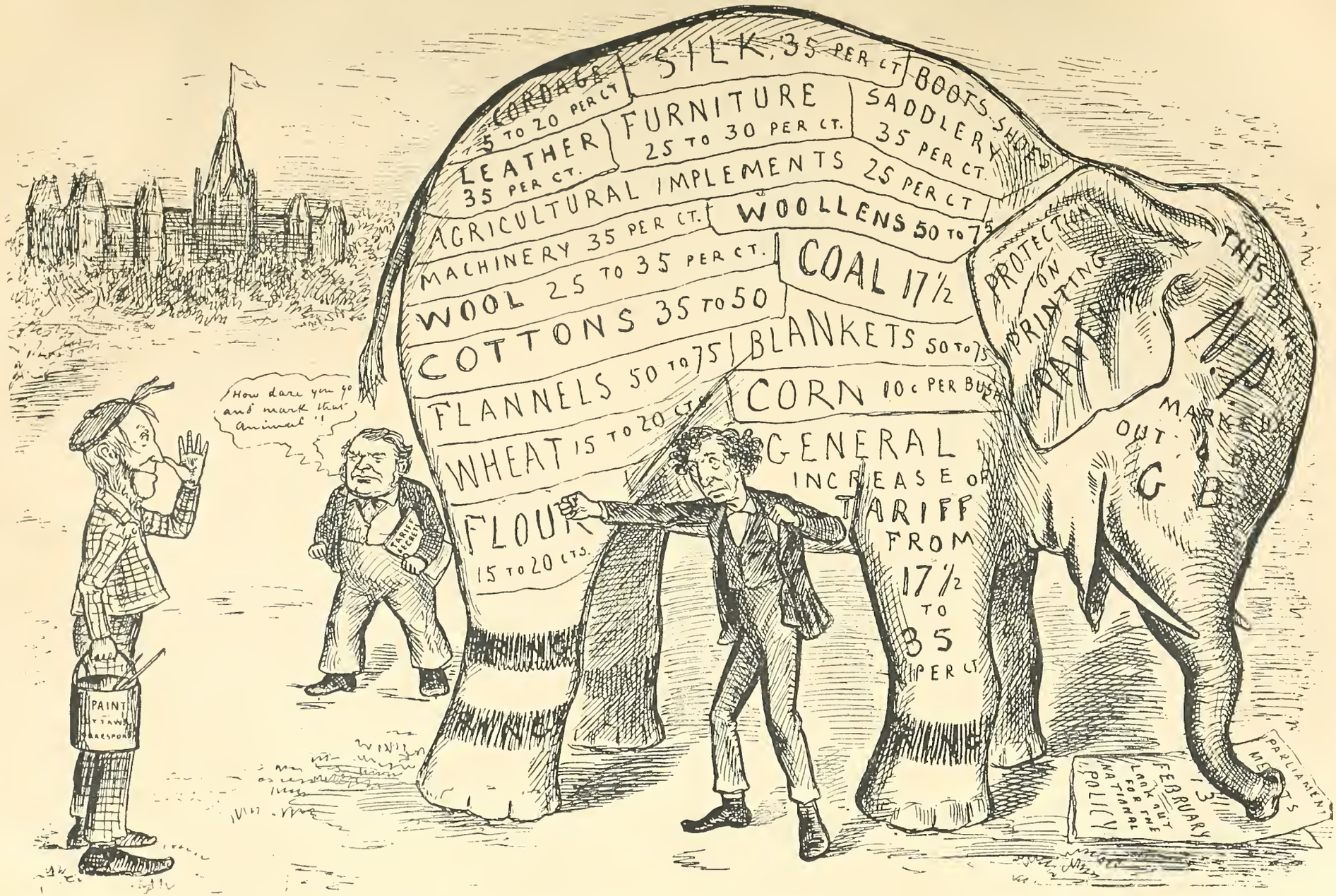
DOMINION THEATRE, OTTAWA CITY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR A BRIEF SEASON, OF THE POPULAR CONSERVATIVE TRAGEDIAN
JOHN A MACDONALD!
IN HIS ORIGINAL SHAKSPEAREAN CHARACTERS,
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY FROM THE PROVINCES
COMMENCING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH 1879!!!
ANGELS AND MINISTERS OF GRACE DEFEND US
PHIPPS' N P
HAMLET.
MACDONALD!
INFIRM OF PURPOSE! GIVE ME THE DAGGERS!
IF IT WERE DONE WHEN 'TIS DONE THEN 'TWERE WELL IT WERE DONE QUICKLY
MACBETH.
I KNOW 'TWILL STIR HIM STRONGLY, YET I KNOW A WAY IF I TAKE RIGHT IN SPITE OF FORTUNE WILL BRING ME OFF AGAIN
N P
FINANCE
NATIONAL POLICY OF PROTECTION
WOLSEY IN HENRY VI
O, LOWARD CONSCIENCE HOW DOST THOU AFFLICT ME!
DUFFERIN'S LAST WORDS DON'T MARK THE CIVIL SERVICE A PARTY MACHINE
RICHARD III.
"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE"
DOMINION TREASURY
C P R EXTRA COST $22,000,000
DE COSMOS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
IAGO IN OTELLO.
OWING TO THE EXPENSE OF THIS ENGAGEMENT PRICES ALL TO BE RAISED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

THE COMING ATTRACTION!

THE POLICY "GIVEN AWAY."

THE *Globe* correspondent at Ottawa professed to have discovered the tariff changes decided upon by the Government, and his copy of the alleged forthcoming N. P. was duly published in the columns of that journal.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 1st, 1879.


CORDAGE 5 TO 20 PER CT
SILK 35 PER CT
BOOTS SHOES
SADDLERY 35 PER CT.
LEATHER 35 PER CT.
FURNITURE 25 TO 30 PER CT.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS 25 PER CT
MACHINERY 35 PER CT.
WOOLLENS 50 TO 75
WOOL 25 TO 35 PER CT.
COAL 17½
COTTONS 35 TO 50
FLANNELS 50 TO 75
BLANKETS 50 TO 75
WHEAT 15 TO 20 CTS
CORN 10c PER BUSH
FLOUR 15 TO 20 CTS.
GENERAL INCREASE OF TARIFF FROM 17½ TO 35 PER CT
PROTECTION ON PRINTING PAPER
THIS PAPER MARKED OUT
How dare you go and mark that animal !!
TARIFF SECRET
PAINT
PARLIAMENT MEMBERS
FEBRUARY 13
LOOK OUT FOR THE NATIONAL POLICY

THE POLICY "GIVEN AWAY."

SCENE FROM "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

In the new tariff as published in the *Globe* (and as afterwards authoritatively announced by the Government), the interests of the Agricultural Classes were comparatively neglected, although vast promises of "protection" had been made to the farmers before the election.

Grip, February 8th, 1879.

PROTECTION AND A HOME MARKET FOR MANUFACTURERS COAL MINERS MILLERS
BOARD OF TRADE
GRAIN MARKET FALLING TIMES GETTING HARDER
MILLERS
FARMERS

SCENE FROM THE (FARMER'S) "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

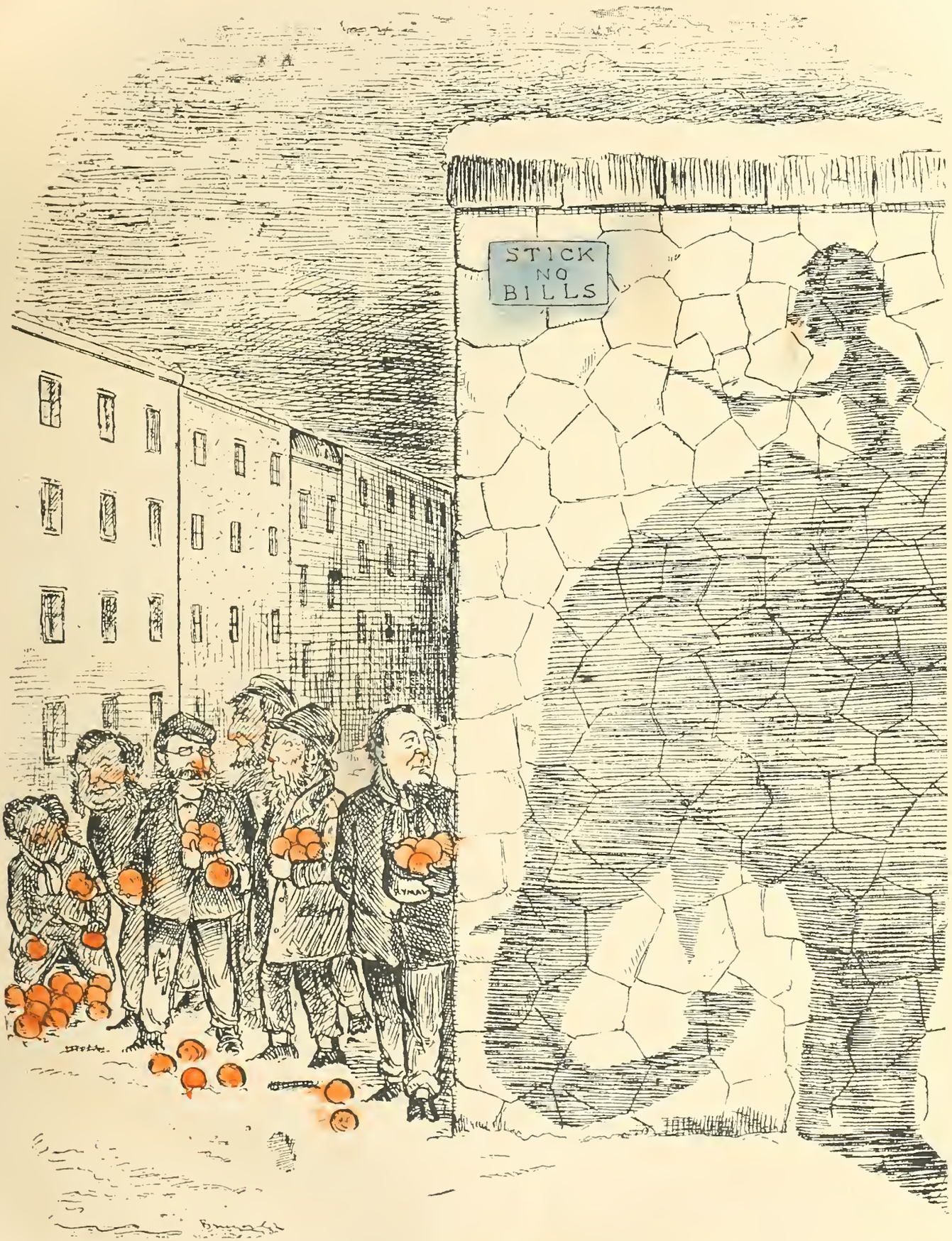
DEMETRIUS.—*Sir John A.* HELENA.—*Miss Agriculture.*

DEM.—"I LOVE THEE NOT; THEREFORE, PURSUE ME NOT! * * * I'LL RUN FROM THEE, AND HIDE ME IN THE BRAKES, AND LEAVE THEE TO THE MERCY OF WILD BEASTS."—SHAKESPEARE.

"HERE HE COMES!

PARLIAMENT was now in Session, and the introduction of the much talked of Tariff was momentarily expected. The Oppositionists were eager for the fray. The Cartoon is an adaptation of one of Woolf's *Gamin* sketches.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 15th, 1879



"HERE HE COMES!"

SCENE FROM THE POLITICAL OPERA, "PINAFORE."

This is another variation of the same theme. The Tariff had not yet been brought down, but, as indicated in the Cartoon, it was certain of meeting lively opposition when introduced, whatever might be its nature.

Grip, March 1st, 1879.

SCENE FROM THE POLITICAL OPERA, "PINAFORE."

LORD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.B.—"I'm the monarch of Finance,
And when I get a chance,
I'll assail Tilley's Tariff (whate'er it be), with taunts—"

CHORUS OF POLITICAL RELATIONS.—"And so will his sisters, his cousins and his aunts."

THE FASTIDIOUS TRAMPS.

THE Opposition leaders were growing impatient of the delay in bringing down the Tariff, and showed little interest in the measures with which the Government was occupying the interval.

GRIP, MARCH 8th, 1879.

That won't do — Hain't you such a thing as a National Policy Pie about the House?
Plain Bread! Pooh! Pooh!!
MINOR MEASURES.
TARIFF
OPPOSITION

THE FASTIDIOUS TRAMPS;

OR, LOOKING FOR "WORK."

THE "WAKE" AV TEDDY BLAKE.

Hon. Edward Blake, about this time assumed the leadership of the Reform Party, and made his re-entry into public life at a banquet given to Hon. Oliver Mowat. A note accompanying the Cartoon when published said, "Grip has only to crave the pardon of the light-hearted genius of Hibernia for having desecrated her great institution of the Wake with the presence of so many alien Scotchmen and other outsiders.'

Grip, March 15th, 1879.

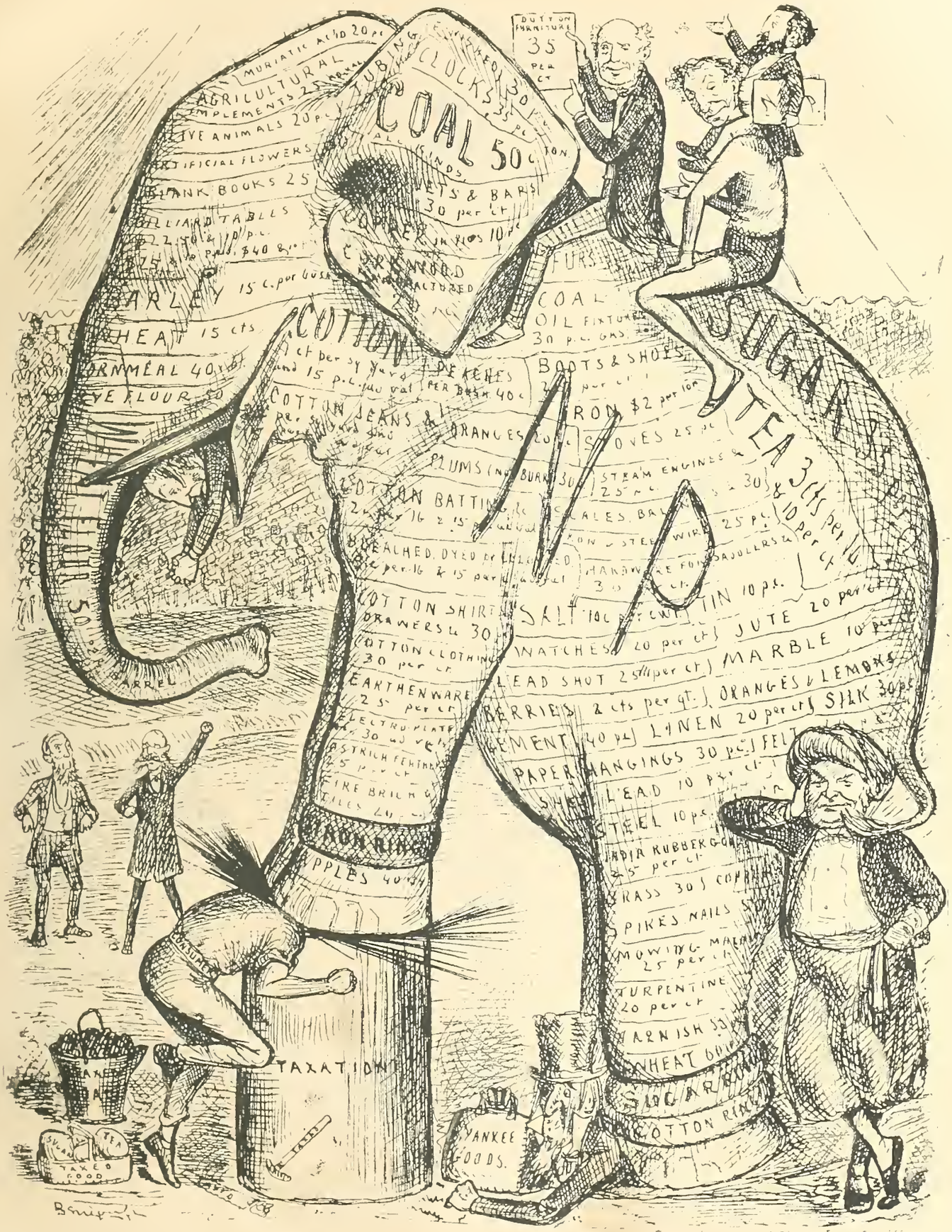
THE "WAKE" AV TEDDY BLAKE.

" * * I CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT IT WAS TIME I WAS DEAD (*LAUGHTER*), AND THAT * * IT WAS MY DUTY TO SEEK SOME QUIET AND SECLUDED RETREAT, AS ANY WELL REGULATED CORPSE OUGHT TO DO (*RENEWED LAUGHTER*). BUT * * I ASSURE YOU THAT THERE NEVER WAS AN HOUR IN WHICH I FELT A KEENER INTEREST IN THE SUCCESS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY THAN THIS PRESENT HOUR.' —HON. E. BLAKE'S SPEECH AT MOWAT BANQUET.

IN THE RING AT LAST.

THE Budget Speech was delivered during the preceding week, and the principal contents of the new Tariff are displayed upon the "Elephant"—a symbol, by the way, which had been adopted to express GRIP's opinion that the National Policy would ultimately prove to be a source of embarrassment to its authors.

GRIP, MARCH 22nd, 1879.



IN THE RING AT LAST!

THE TALENTED ELEPHANT'S FIRST ACT.

"MR. FACING-BOTH-WAYS."

An allusion to an inconsistency in an argument of the *Globe* upon the Tariff.

Grip, March 29th, 1879.

"MR. FACING-BOTH-WAYS."

"But there is no scarcity of land fitted to grow oats; and if the price should rise at all, the market will be promptly broken down by the increase of the local supply."—*Globe*, 22nd March.

"A cabman, with four horses, says that he uses about six hun red bushels of oats yearly. Ten cents a bushel just takes sixty square dollars out of that man's pocket."—*Globe*, 22nd March.

NO "PROTECTION" FOR THE GOVERNOR.

HON. LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Lt.-Governor of Quebec, had—in the exercise of what he claimed to be his prerogative as a representative of the Crown—dismissed from office the local Ministry, notwithstanding that they commanded a majority in the House. This Ministry happened to be a Conservative one, and a demand was at once made upon the Federal Government by the Conservatives of Quebec for the dismissal in turn of the Lt.-Governor, as a measure of revenge. This Sir John hesitated to do, but the pressure becoming strong, he endeavored to compromise the matter by referring the question to the Home authorities. This action only aggravated the rage of Letellier's opponents, and Sir John allowed it to be understood and asserted by his organs that the reference had been made by the Governor-General, acting on his own responsibility. The result was a series of shameful attacks upon the Governor-General by the enraged partizan press.

GRIP, APRIL 12th, 1879.

RESPONSIBLE
BRITISH CONSTITUTION THE GOV. GENERAL PERSONALLY CAN DO NO WRONG
BRITISH CONSTITUTION (AMENDED BY THE PARTY PRESS) JOHN A CAN DO NO WRONG
LETELLIER CASE REFERRED TO ENGLAND BY ADVICE OF MINISTRY

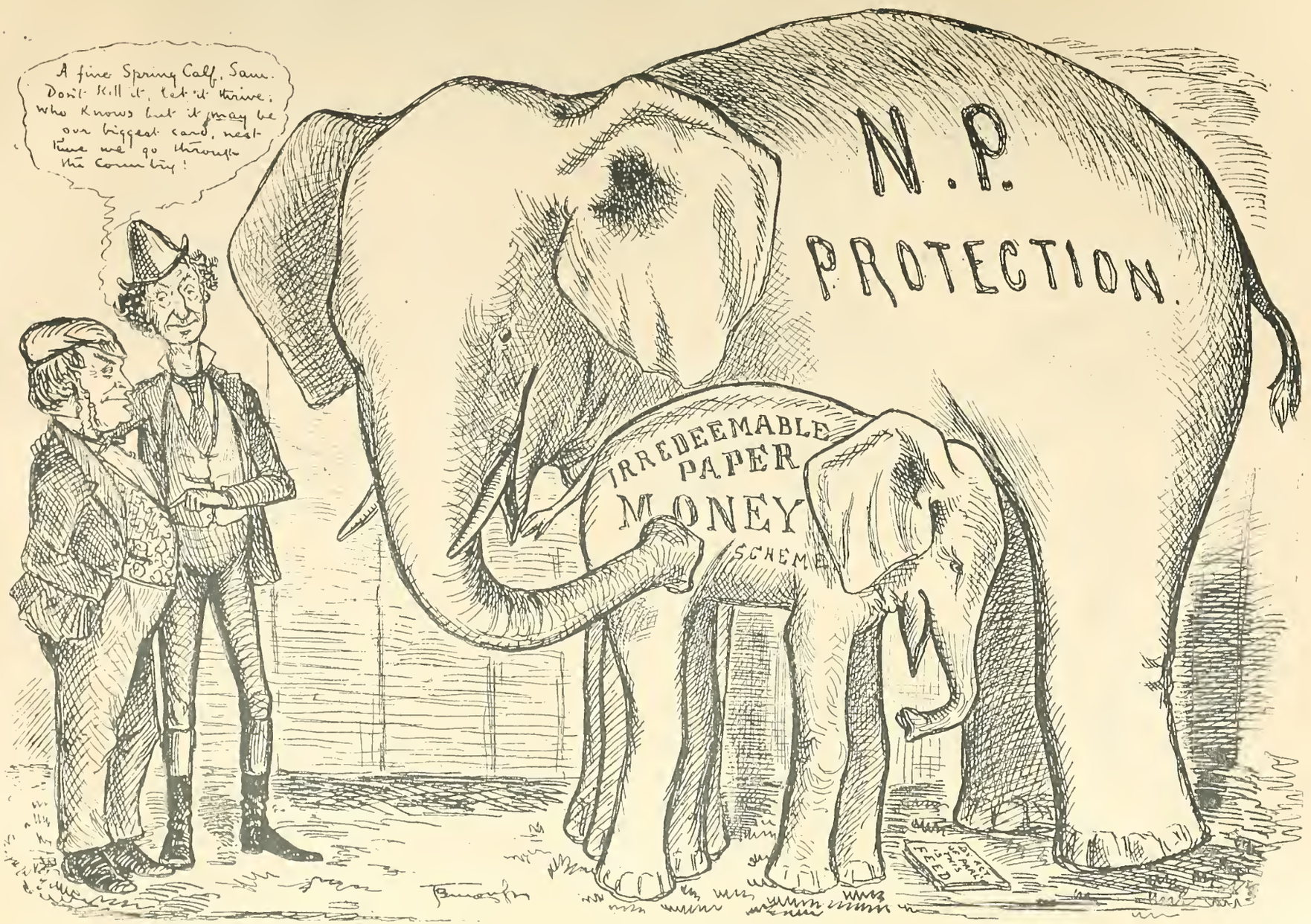
NO "PROTECTION" FOR THE GOVERNOR.

SIR JOHN (WITH ADMIRABLE DRYNESS, ARCHNESS, ETC., ETC.).—"MY DEAR MARQUIS, ONE OF US DESERVES THE ABUSE; BUT YOU DON'T SURELY EXPECT TORYISM TO ABUSE ME, DO YOU?"

THE (RAG) BABY ELEPHANT.

The advocates of "rag money" were at this time making some stir in the Province, and a few Conservative Members of Parliament were regarded as leaders of the movement. The adoption of this "scheme" as an "annex" to the N. P. was regarded as amongst the political possibilities.

Grip, April 19th, 1879.

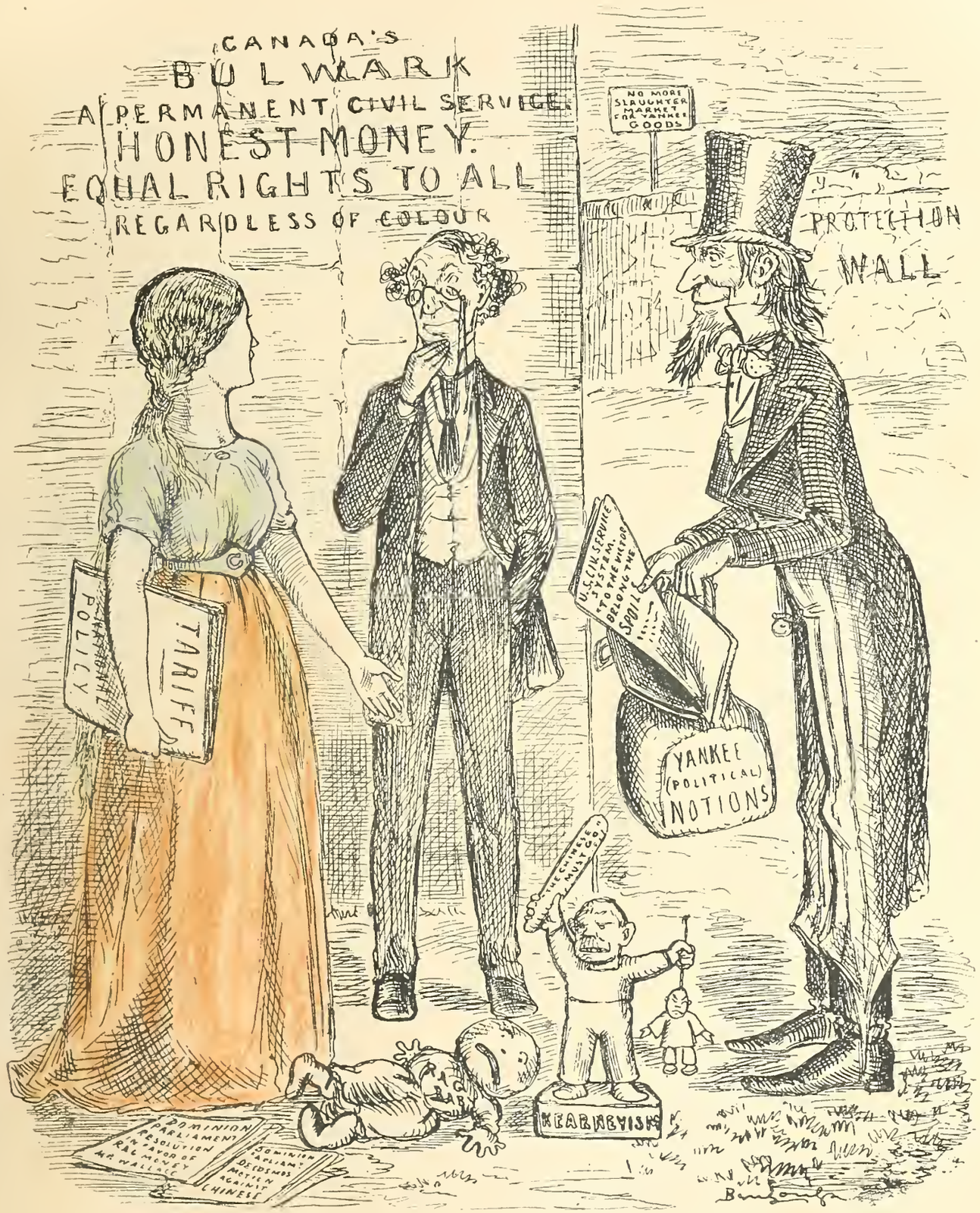

A fine Spring Calf, Sam. Don't Kill it, Let it thrive; Who Knows but it may be our biggest card, next time we go through the Country!
N.P.
PROTECTION.
IRREDEEMABLE PAPER MONEY SCHEME
FEED

THE (RAG) BABY ELEPHANT.

GOODS PROHIBITED BUT *EVILS* ADMITTED.

While the National Policy carefully excluded American goods of various kinds, it of course afforded no protection against the entry of American "Evils," and amongst these the Rag-money agitation; anti-Chinese politics, etc., had already begun to take root in Canada.

Grip, April 26th, 1879.



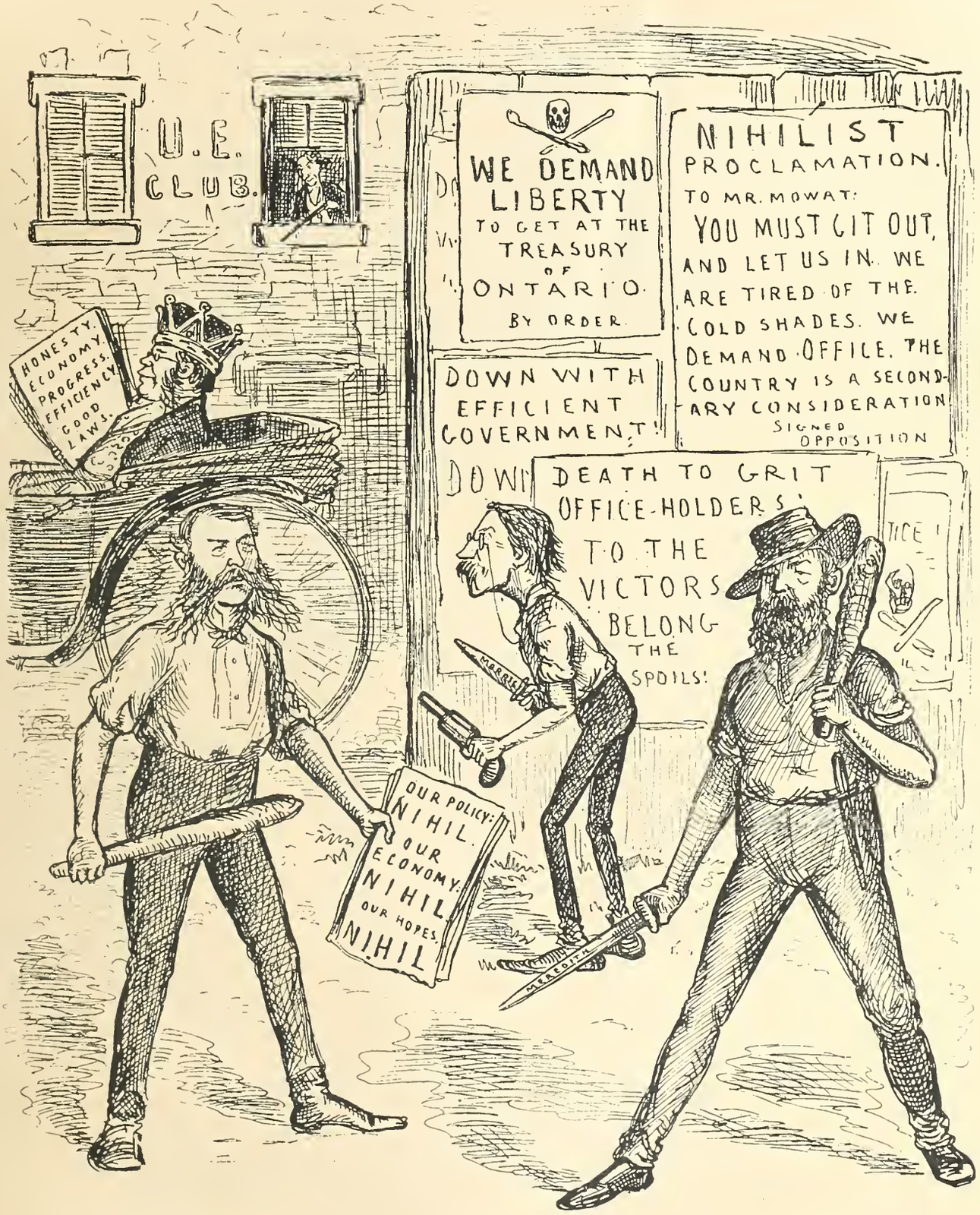
GOODS PROHIBITED, BUT *EVILS* ADMITTED.

MISS CANADA.—"NOW, MR. PREMIER, I DON'T PROPOSE TO ALLOW THIS COUNTRY TO BE MADE A SLAUGHTER-MARKET FOR AMERICAN IDEAS, ANY MORE THAN FOR AMERICAN GOODS."

OUR LOCAL NIHILISTS.

An allusion to the frantic efforts of the Ontario Conservative leaders to upset the Government of Mr. Mowat.

Grip, May 3rd, 1879.


U.E. CLUB.
WE DEMAND LIBERTY TO GET AT THE TREASURY OF ONTARIO. BY ORDER.
NIHILIST PROCLAMATION. TO MR. MOWAT: YOU MUST GIT OUT, AND LET US IN. WE ARE TIRED OF THE COLD SHADES. WE DEMAND OFFICE. THE COUNTRY IS A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION. SIGNED OPPOSITION
DOWN WITH EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT!
DEATH TO GRIT OFFICE-HOLDERS!
TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS!
HONESTY. ECONOMY. PROGRESS. EFFICIENCY. GOOD LAWS.
OUR POLICY: NIHIL. OUR ECONOMY. NIHIL OUR HOPES. NIHIL
MERRITT
MEREDITH

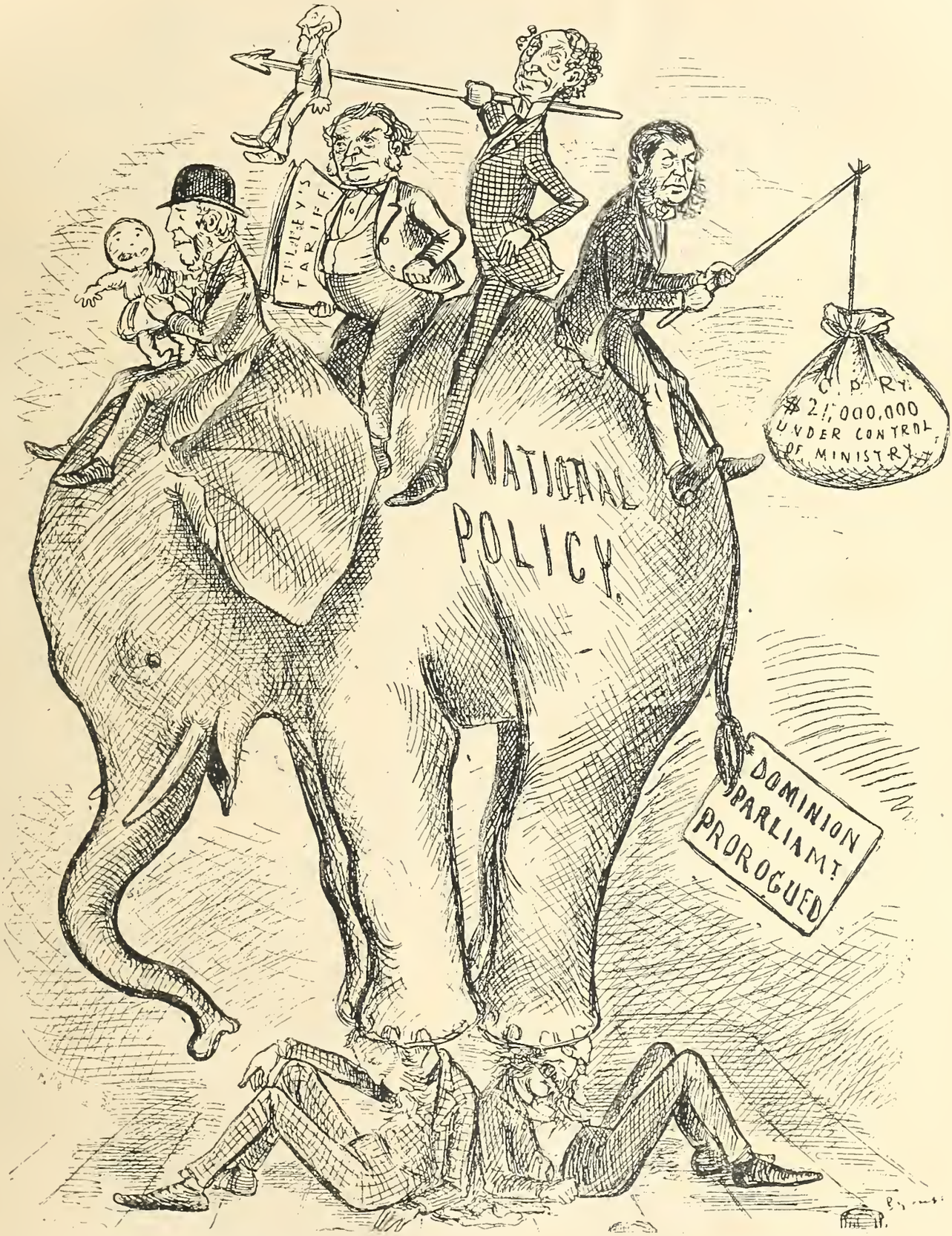
OUR LOCAL NIHILISTS.

"THE NIHILISTS ARE POPULARLY SUPPOSED TO BE PATRIOTS, BUT——"—THE MAIL, 29TH.

THE CLOSE OF THE PLAY.

THE Session at Ottawa was brought to a close with every circumstance of success attending the Government; and the Opposition for the time being overwhelmed and discredited.

GRIP, MAY 17th, 1879.



CLOSE OF THE PLAY AT OTTAWA.

GRAND TABLEAU.—THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE.

A FRESH BATCH OF GINGERBREAD KNIGHTS.

On the 24th of May, Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Campbell, Tupper, Howland and Cartwright were honored with Knighthood for "conspicuous merit." With a better appreciation of the feelings of the people of Canada, the "honor" was respectfully declined by Messrs. Brown, Mackenzie and Blake.

Grip, May 31st, 1879.

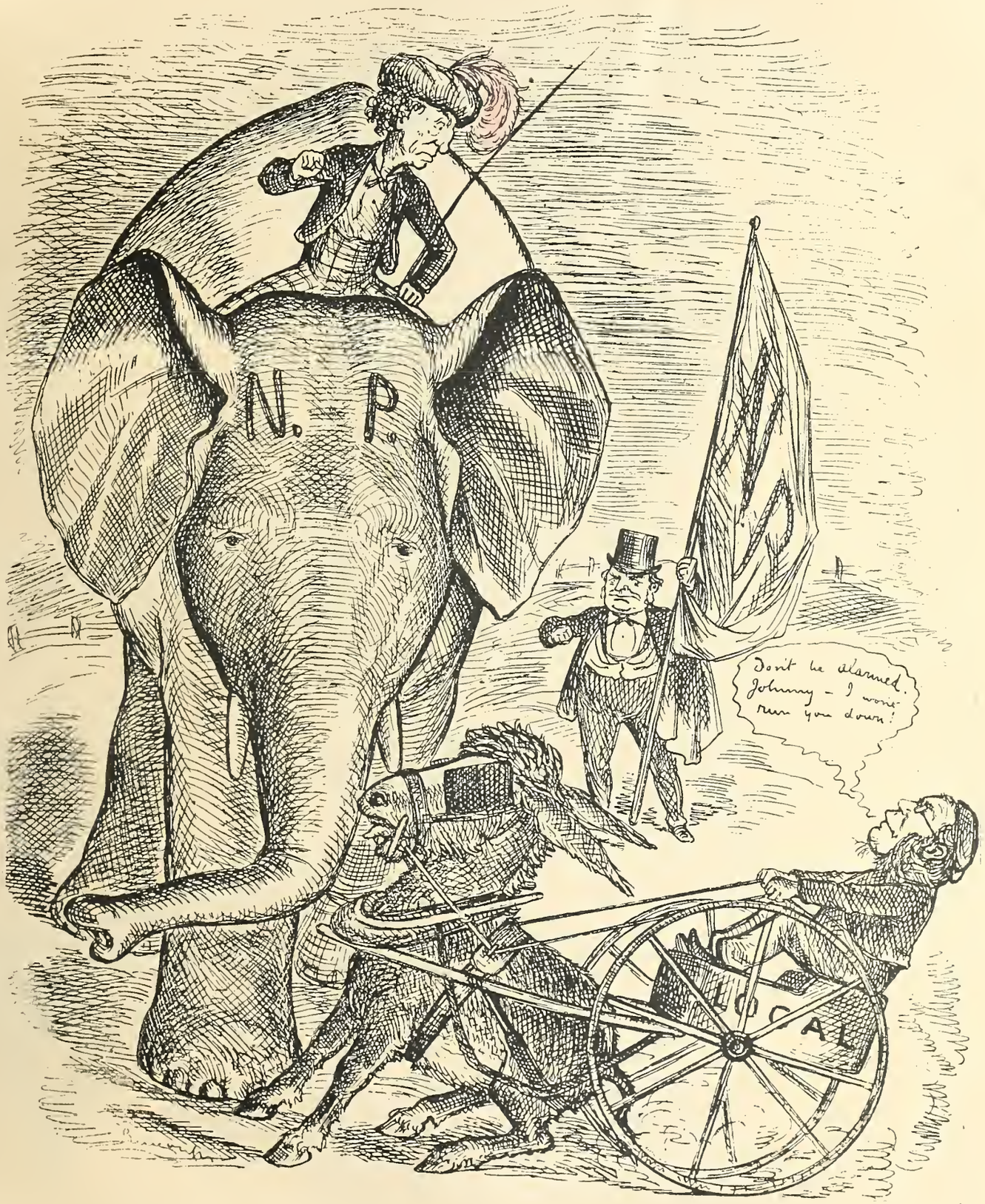
A FRESH BATCH OF GINGERBREAD KNIGHTS.

ADAPTED FROM GILRAY'S CELEBRATED PICTURE.

THE N. P. IN DANGER.

During the local elections in Ontario the absurd argument was used on behalf of the Opposition, that the success of Mr. Mowat would be detrimental to the National Policy just introduced at Ottawa. The people very justly rebuked this insult to their intelligence by continuing Mr. Mowat's Government in office.

Grip, June 14th, 1879.



THE N. P. IN DANGER!

DOMINION DAY.

ADVANTAGE was taken of the recurrence of Dominion Day, to repeat the protest often made against Federal encroachments upon Provincial rights. The recent action of the Dominion Government in dismissing Lt.-Governor Letellier was regarded by all excepting interested partizans as a case in point.

GRIP, JUNE 28th, 1879.

DOMINION DAY.

SOMETHING FOR THE FATHER OF CONFEDERATION TO THINK OVER.

SIR JOHN.—"MY DEARS, I CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR GLORIOUS VICTORY. WHAT CAN I DO TO ADD TO YOUR HAPPINESS?"

MADEMOISELLE QUEBEC (VIGOROUSLY).—"MIND YOUR OWN FEDERAL BUSINESS, AND PERMIT US TO MANAGE OUR LOCAL AFFAIRS TO SUIT OURSELVES, ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF UNION,—*THAT'S* WHAT YOU CAN DO, SIR!"

SIR JOHN MACDONALD PORTER, K.C.B.

ANOTHER suggestion from that fertile source—the comic opera *Pinafore*. In Sir John's anxiety to shield himself from the popular storm created by his conduct in the Letellier case, he strikingly recalled the valiant Sir Joseph, who expressed his own rule under similar circumstances in the lines:

> "But when the breezes blow
> I generally go below
> And court the seclusion that a cabin grants."

GRIP, JULY 5th, 1879.

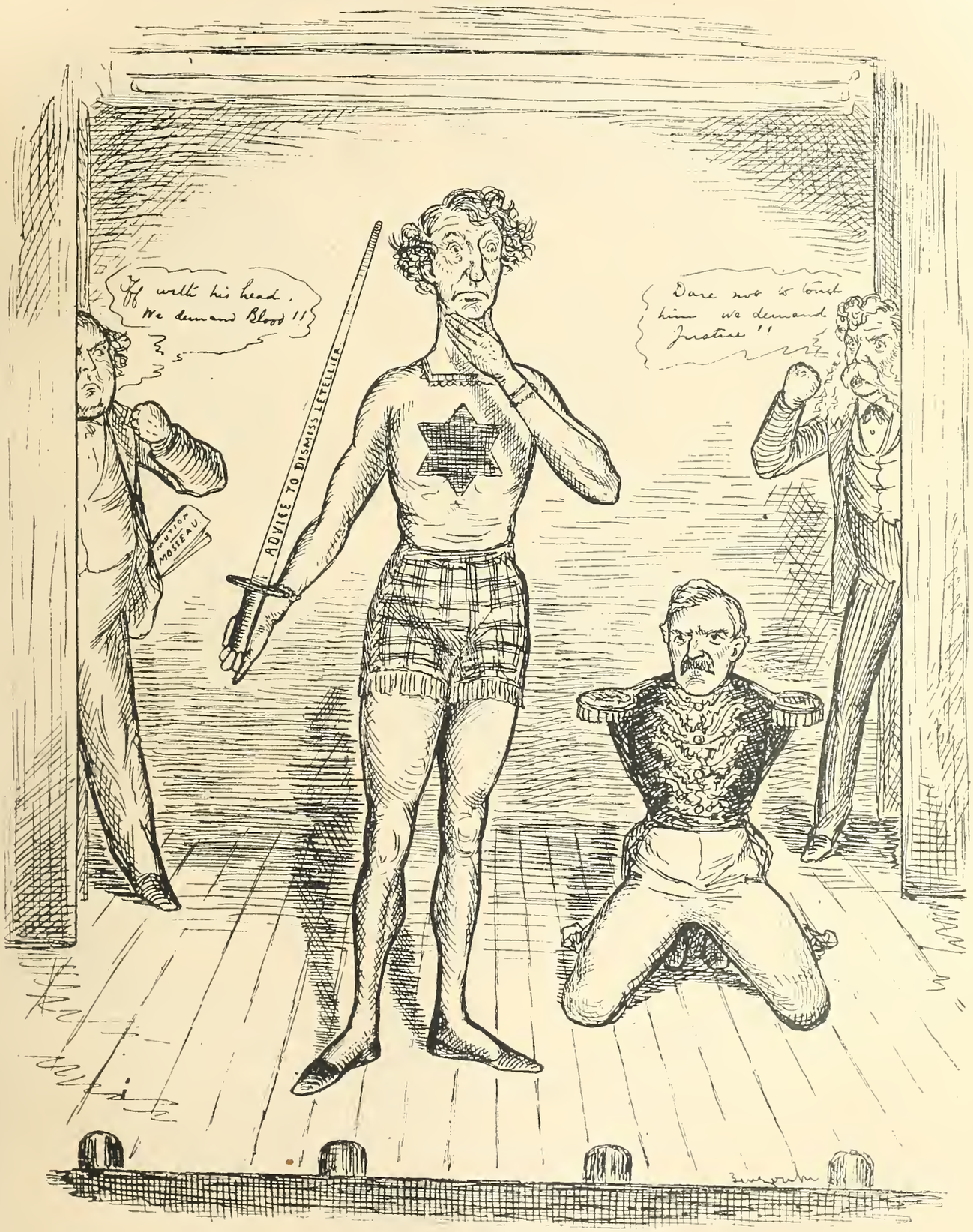
SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD PORTER, K.C.B.

"AND WHEN THE BREEZES BLOW, I GENERALLY GO BELOW, AND COURT THE SECLUSION WHICH A CABIN GRANTS.'

THE QUEBEC PROGRAMME.

THE Federal Government found themselves in a predicament over the Letellier matter, and hesitated between carrying out the wishes of their Quebec friends for the dismissal of the Governor, or, on the other hand, admitting the constitutionality of the latter's action.

GRIP, JULY 12th, 1879.



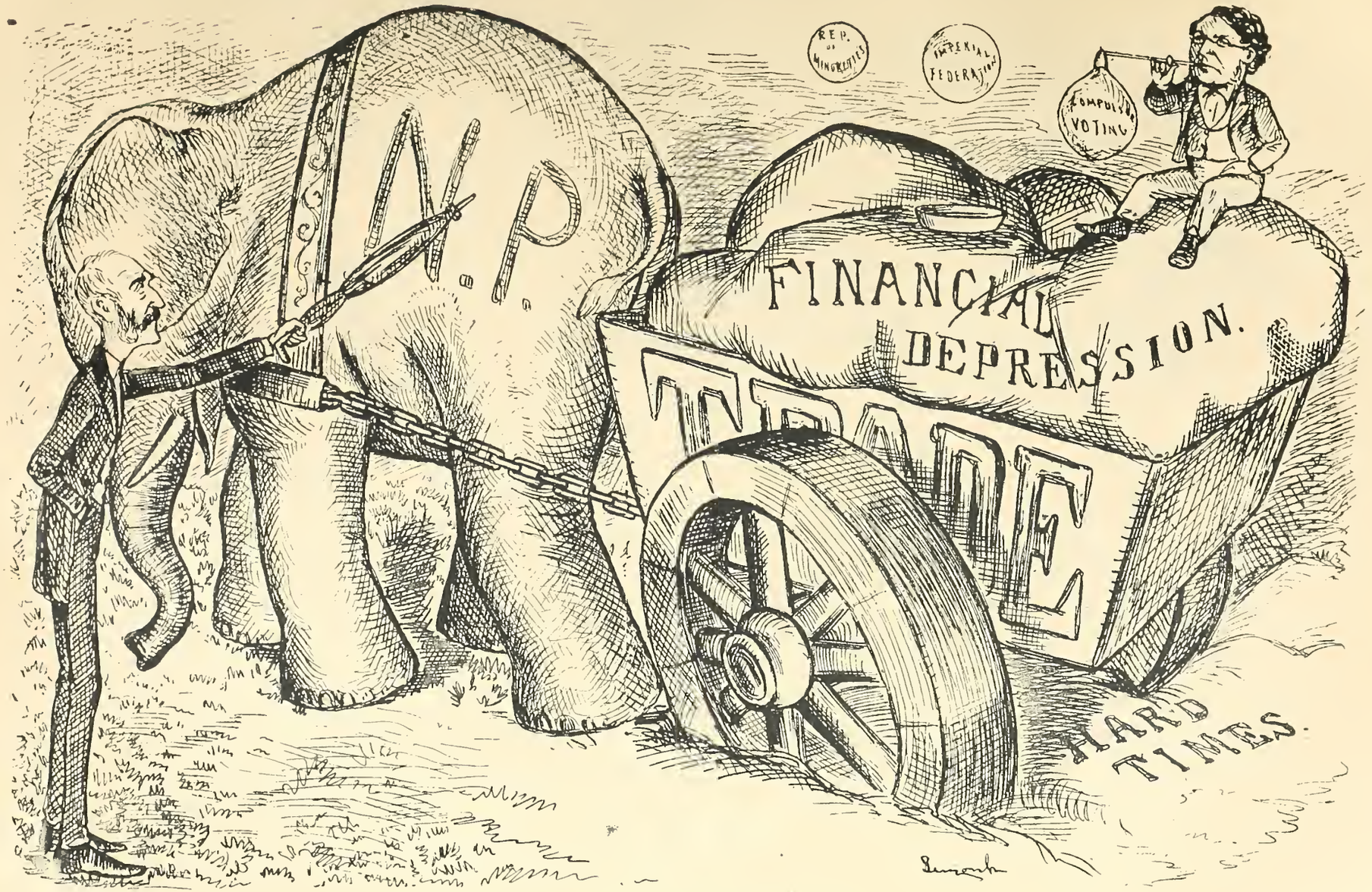
THE QUEBEC PROGRAMME.

PROF. JOHN A.—"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I WILL NOW PROCEED TO—AH—ER—UM—CUT OFF THIS PERSON'S HEAD, OR ELSE—ER—ER—SWALLOW THIS SWORD,—I DON'T KNOW WHICH."

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THE financial depression still prevailed, and somewhat to the surprise, no doubt, of the credulous, proved itself quite beyond the power of Government influence. Meantime Mr. Blake was occupying himself with certain theoretical questions, and not troubling himself about the difficulties of the Government, as, according to Mr. Goldwin Smith's views, he should.

GRIP, JULY 19th, 1879.



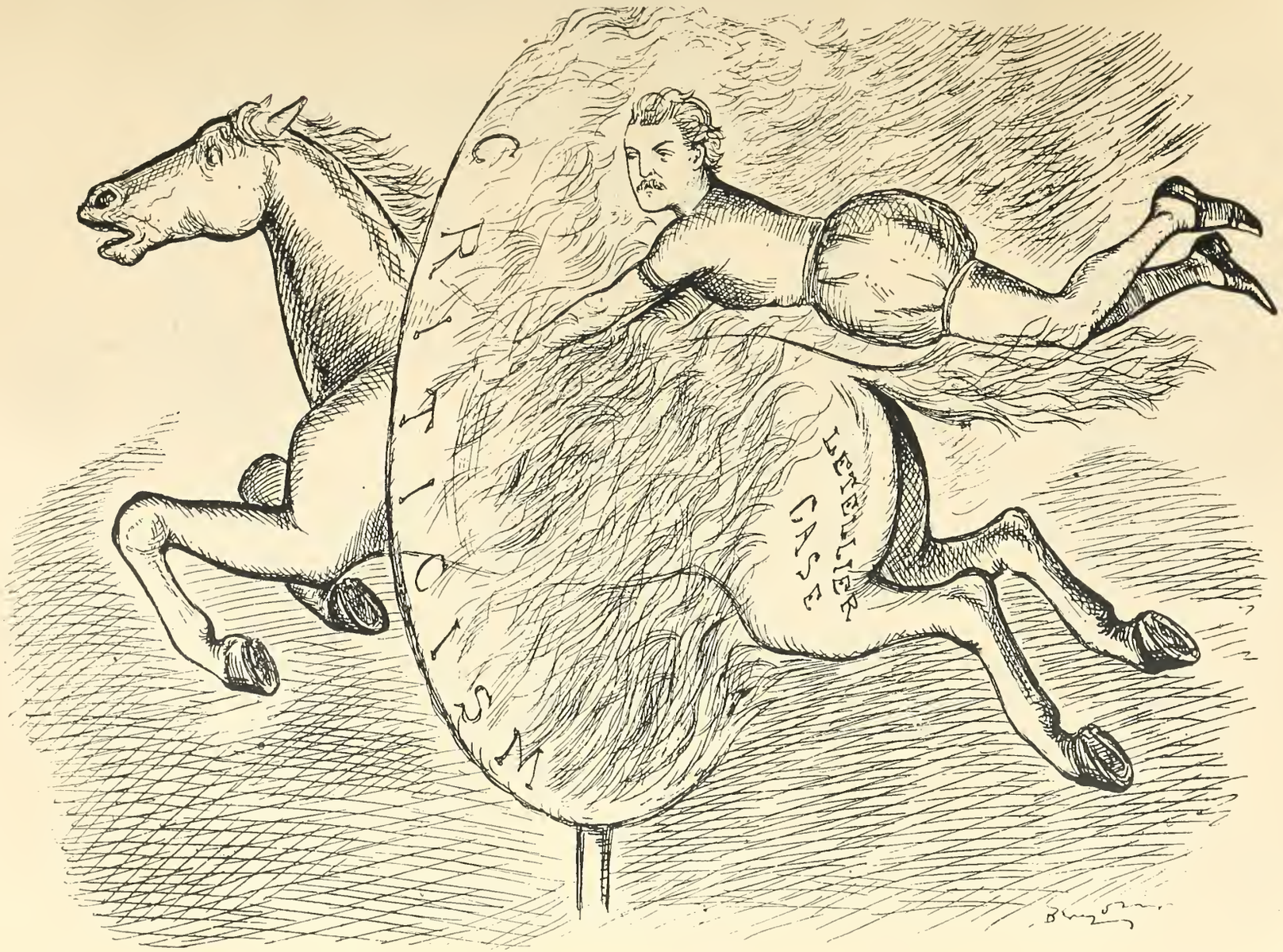
THEORY AND PRACTICE.

GOLDWIN SMITH.—"HERE, STOP BLOWING THOSE IMPRACTICABLE BUBBLES, AND BEAR A HAND TO HELP THE CART ALONG.'

THE POLITICAL FLAMING ZONE.

THE attack upon the Governor-General, for his supposed arbitrary action in the Letellier case, had not yet ceased. He appeared for the time being to occupy as warm a position as the hero of the circus poster, which at this date was familiar to the public eye on the dead walls.

GRIP, JULY 26th, 1879.

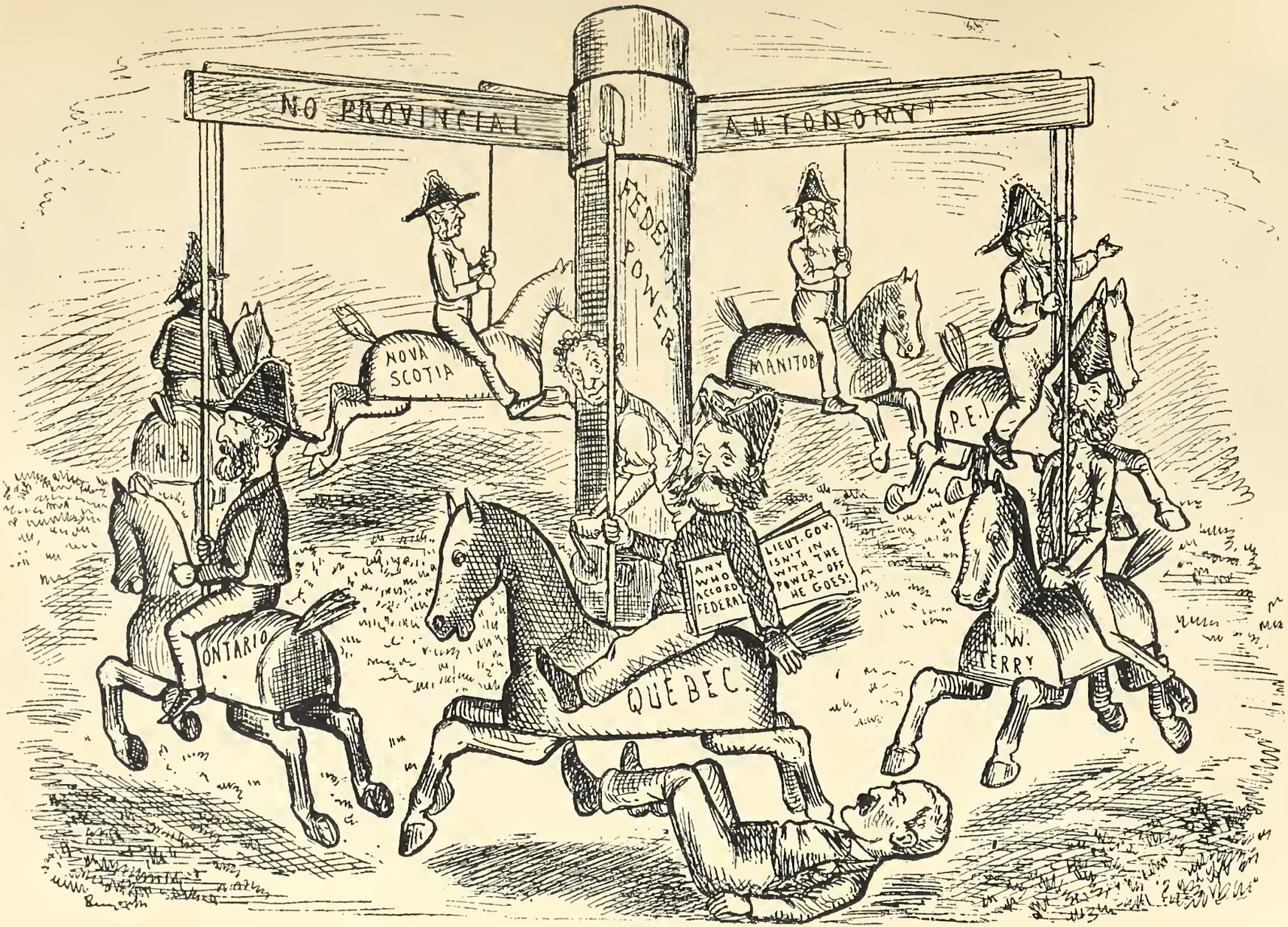


THE POLITICAL FLAMING ZONE.

A NEW IDEA OF CONFEDERATION.

THE doctrine acted upon by the Government in the dismissal of Lt.-Governor Letellier was that Provincial officers of that class are representatives not of the Crown, as had hitherto been supposed, but of the Federal authorities. This theory, which at once degrades them into mere automata, met with earnest opposition outside of Government circles, and it may be doubted if it was put forth seriously by its authors.

GRIP, AUGUST 2nd, 1879.



THE NEW IDEA OF CONFEDERATION.

GIVING AWAY THE REINS.

THE dismissal of Letellier for an act which was manifestly within his prerogative, and for which he was responsible primarily to the people of Quebec, was plainly unconstitutional, and the Governor-General was blamed for having consented to the reference of the matter to England and thus incidentally aid the trick of his advisers. The dismissal, as has already been intimated, was a purely political move, intended to revenge what was regarded as a similar move on the part of Letellier.

GRIP, AUGUST 9th, 1879.

It may be a good, safe horse as you say, but still I don't like to be left at his mercy. It isn't common prudence!
PROGRESSIVE POWER OF DOMINION
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
RICHARDS

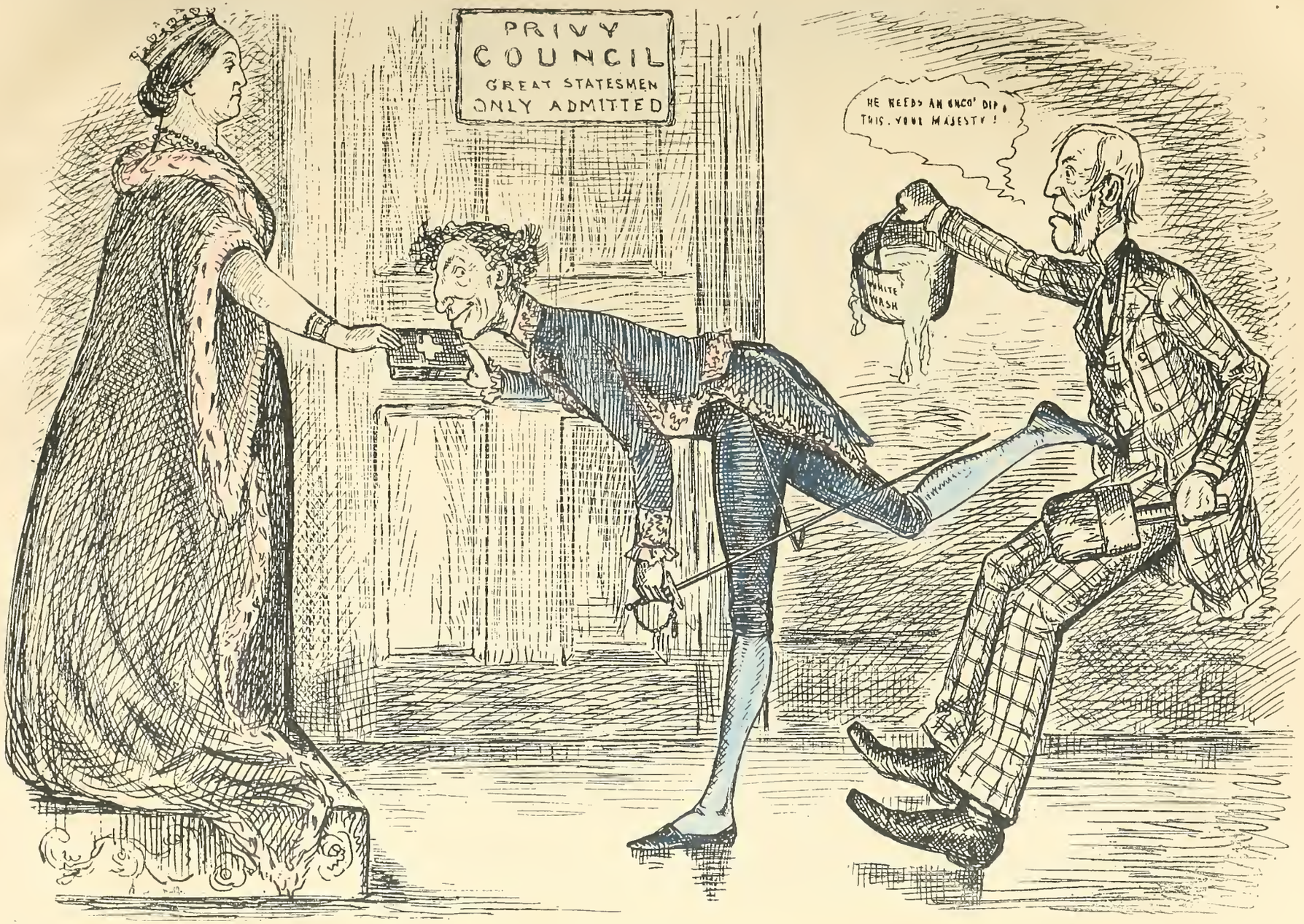
GIVING AWAY THE REINS!

AS A COACHMAN, "HIS USEFULNESS IS GONE."

SIR JOHN'S CROWNING VICTORY.

During a visit to England at this time Sir John Macdonald was honored by being made a Privy Councillor.

Grip, August 23rd, 1879.



SIR JOHN'S CROWNING VICTORY.

THE REFORM HOUSE SERVANTS.

It was thought in some quarters that Mr. Blake's energies might have been exerted in more practical directions than in the discussion of questions which as yet were not within the dominion of practical politics.

Grip, August 30th, 1879.

THE REFORM HOUSE SERVANTS.

PRACTICAL SANDY TO POETICAL NED.—"CAN YOU NO FIND SOMETHING ELSE TO DO IN THIS HOOSE BESIDES POLISHING YON 'ORNAMENT' FOR EVERLASTIN'?"

CLEAR THE TRACK.

The popular feeling against the second chamber plan continued to grow, and received new impetus from time to time from the frivolous, dishonest or partizan conduct of the Dominion Senate. Those provinces which still retained Legislative Councils began to see in the success of Ontario with a single chamber that they were enduring an unnecessary expense. As to the Senate, the popular view was and is that it must either be abolished or made elective.

Grip, September 13th, 1879.

THEIR USEFULNESS BEING GONE, THESE SECOND CHAMBER OLD LADIES WILL HAVE TO

CLEAR THE TRACK!

THE RETURN FROM ABROAD.

Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues returned from their visit to England, and, for some reason, an important and pleasurable announcement was expected by the country as the result of the trip. Whatever grounds there may have been for this expectation, it was disappointed, as the Cartoon predicted.

Grip, September 20th, 1879.

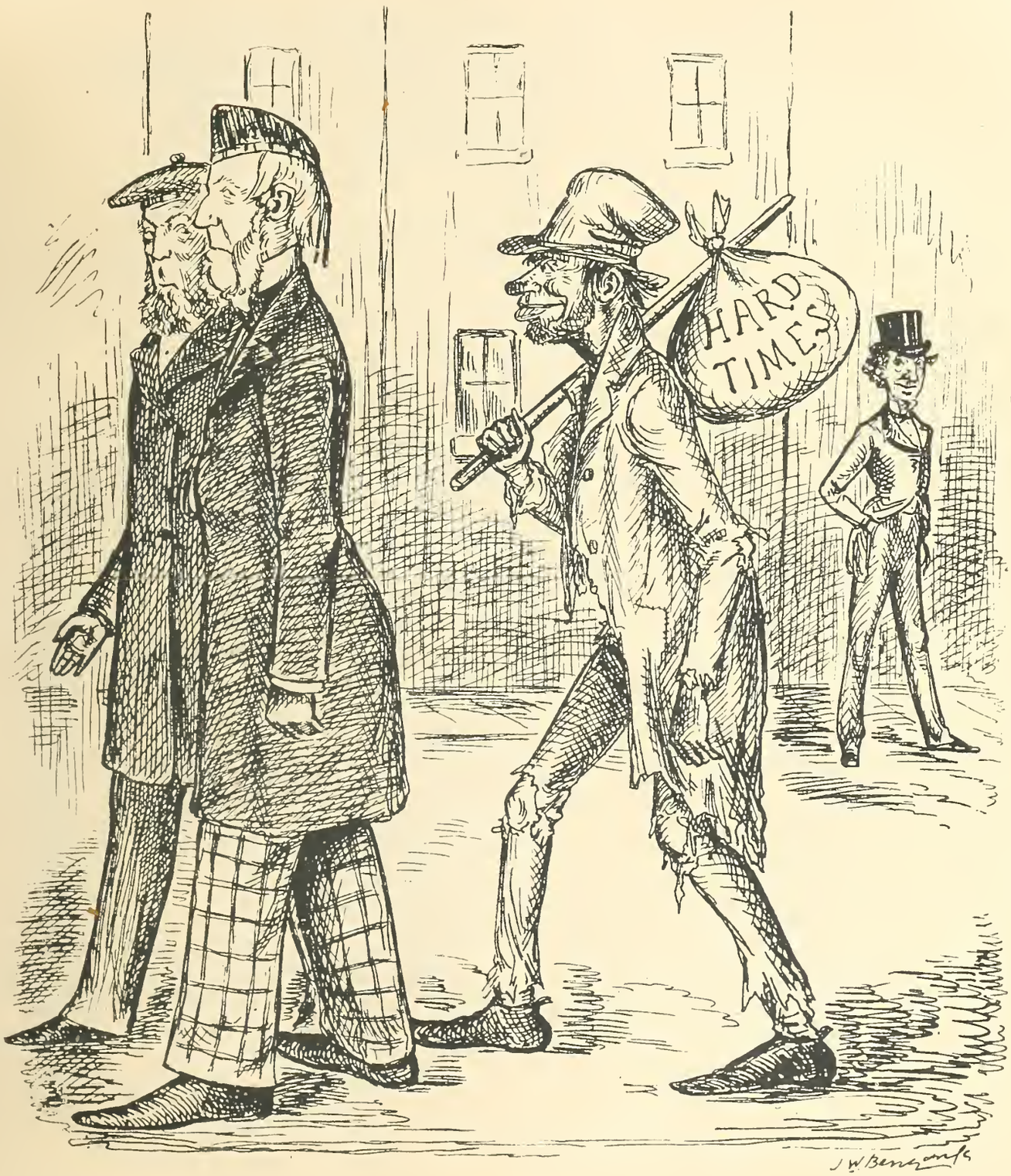
THE RETURN FROM ABROAD.

G. B. TO YOUNG CANADA.—"HOOT, LADDIE! YE NEEDNA RIN TO WELCOME THEM. THEY'VE BROUGHT YE NAETHING. THEIR MISSION WAS A FAILURE."

A QUEER COINCIDENCE.

A NOTICEABLE improvement in the commercial outlook had recently set in, and was hailed by the Conservative Party as conclusive proof that prosperity and Conservative rule were synonymous terms. The Opposition were correspondingly depressed at the apparent countenance Providence had given to what they had always denounced as an absurdity.

GRIP, OCTOBER 4th, 1879.



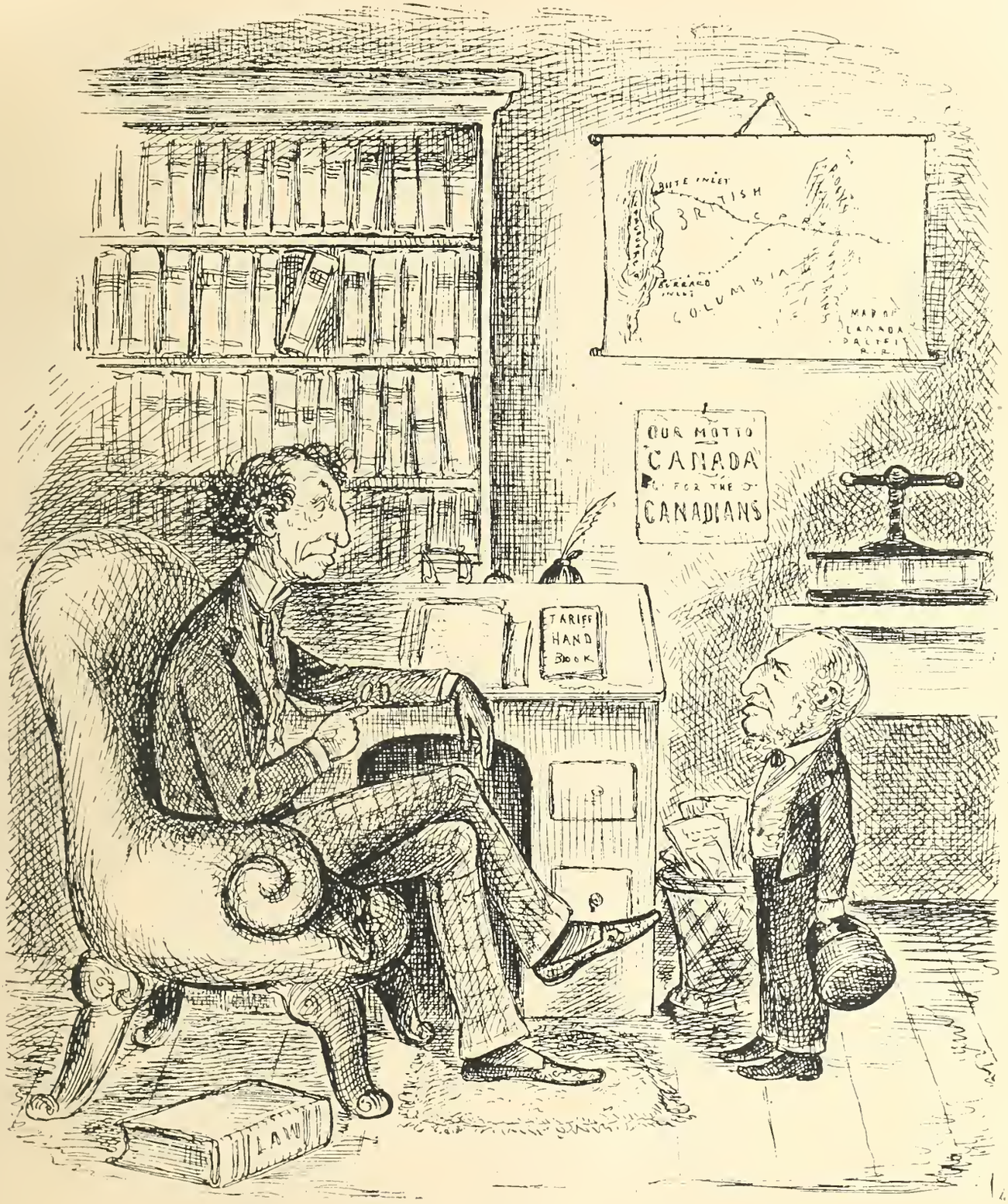
THE "QUEER COINCIDENCE."

G. B.—"I WONDER WHY THIS UNSAVORY TRAMP DISNA FOLLOW YON OTHER PAIRTY, BUT ALWAYS CLINGS TO OOR HEELS."

MASTER GALT, THE ERRAND BOY.

SIR ALEX. GALT, who occupied the position of Canadian High Commissioner in England, returned to Canada at this time. It was believed that he had been summoned by the Government, but the nature of his business was not made known.

GRIP, OCTOBER 11th, 1879.



MASTER GALT, THE NEW ERRAND BOY.

SIR JOHN.—"WELL, DID YOU DELIVER MY MESSAGE ABOUT THE TARIFF TO MR. BULL?"

MASTER GALT.—"YES, I TOLD HIM IT WAS A REVENUE TARIFF."

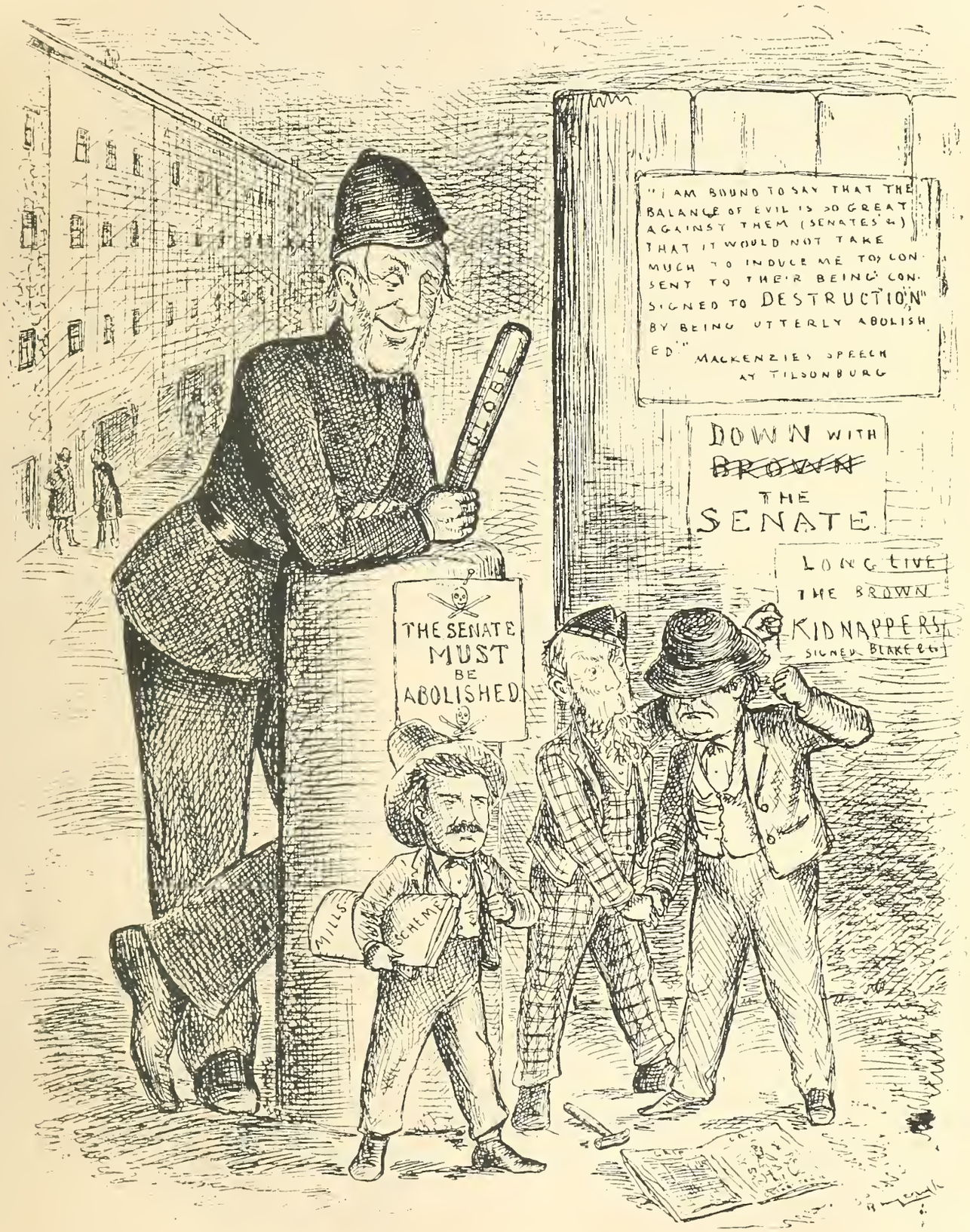
SIR JOHN.—"AND WHAT DID HE SAY?"

MASTER GALT.—"HE ONLY LAUGHED."

THE CONSPIRATORS.

Messrs. Blake, Mills and Mackenzie were prominent advocates of the Reorganization of the Senate. Hon. George Brown (who was to a large extent responsible for the second chamber blunder, as a member of the Confederation Cabinet) was perhaps not unnaturally opposed to these views. The influence of the *Globe* was sufficient to keep the senate-reformers tolerably quiet until Mr. Brown's death, when the paper openly espoused the cause.

Grip, October 18th, 1879.

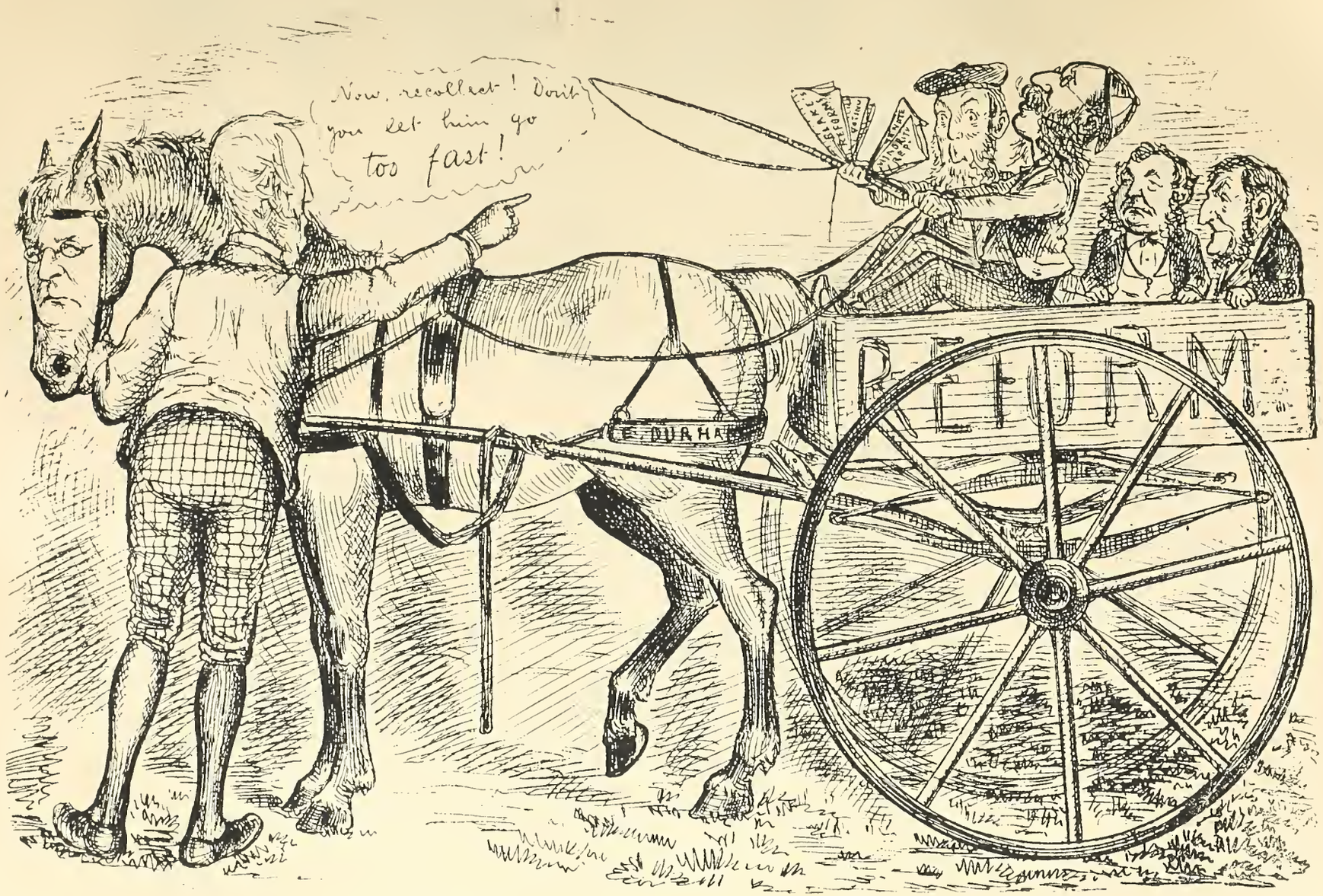

"I AM BOUND TO SAY THAT THE BALANCE OF EVIL IS SO GREAT AGAINST THEM (SENATE &c) THAT IT WOULD NOT TAKE MUCH TO INDUCE ME TO CONSENT TO THEIR BEING CONSIGNED TO DESTRUCTION" BY BEING UTTERLY ABOLISHED." MACKENZIES SPEECH AT TILSONBURG
DOWN WITH ~~BROWN~~ THE SENATE
LONG LIVE THE BROWN KIDNAPPERS
SIGNED BLAKE &c
THE SENATE MUST BE ABOLISHED
GLOBE
MILLS SCHEME

THE CONSPIRATORS.

IN THE HARNESS AGAIN.

Mr. Blake, who had been defeated in South Bruce at the general eleetion (1878), was now elected for Durham, a constituency which he still represents.

Grip, October 25th, 1879.



IN THE HARNESS AGAIN.

HE CAST PEARLS BEFORE ——.

Hon. Mr. Joly's Government in the Province of Quebec were defeated at the general election by the Conservatives under the leadership of Mr. Chapleau. No adequate cause can be given for this reversion of public opinion, as it is admitted that Quebec enjoyed better Government under Joly than it ever had before or has ever known since, and it is equally noted that Mr. Joly himself holds perhaps the first place amongst Quebec public men in the confidence and affection of the people, irrespective of party.

Grip, November 1st, 1879.

HE CAST PEARLS BEFORE ——.

A FINE CHILD FOR ADOPTION.

MR. WALLACE, M.P. for Norfolk, was the leading advocate of "rag-money" in Parliament, and introduced a resolution in favor of that project. It was thought that the Government looked with some favor upon the agitation as the possible medium of another successful appeal to the electorate. It is only justice to Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues to admit that up to the present time they have given no intimation of their sympathy with the "rag-money" doctrine.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 15th, 1879.

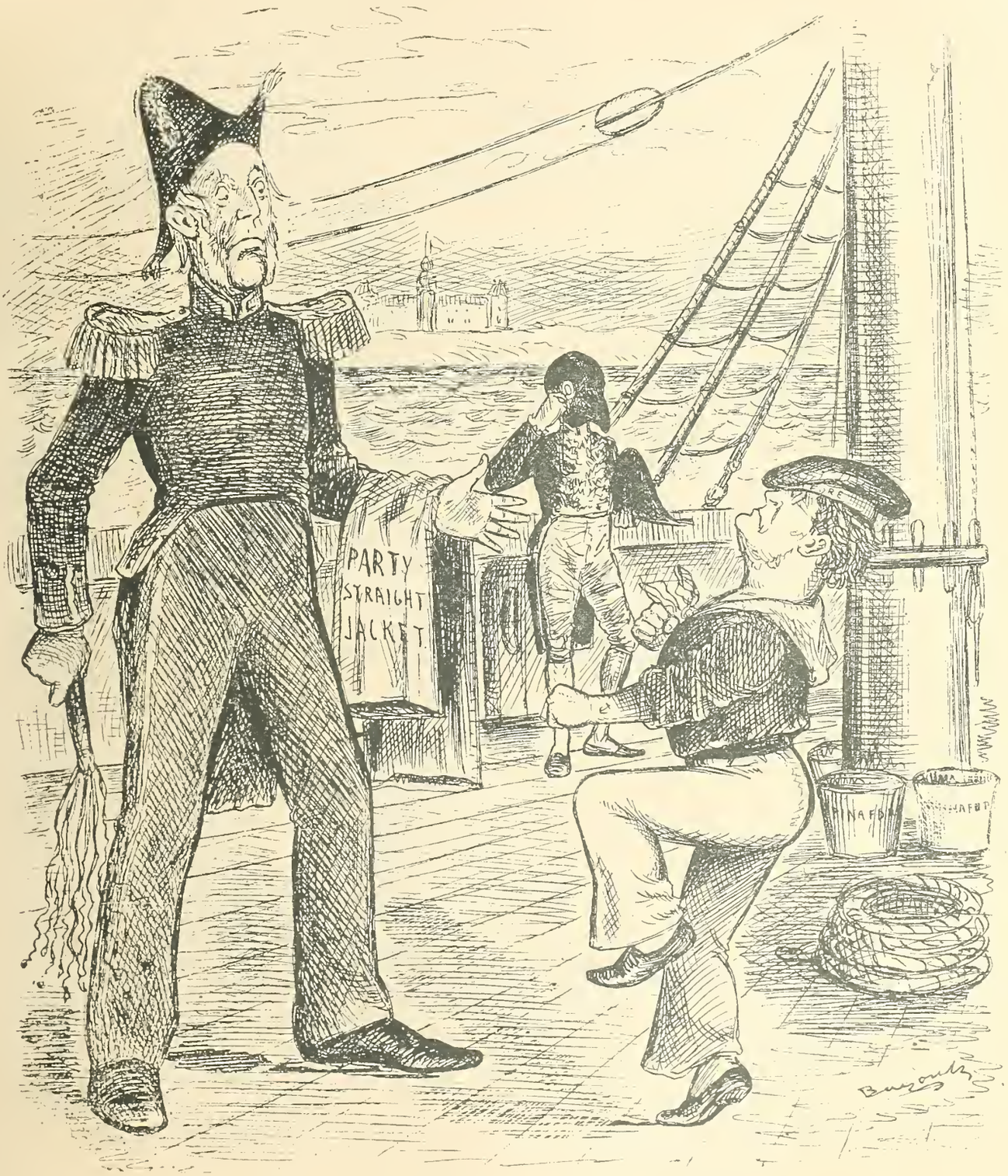
A FINE CHILD FOR ADOPTION.

MRS. SIR JOHN.—"NURSE IT A WHILE LONGER; LET IT GET STRONGER; AND THEN ——.

HIS CUSTOMARY AT-TI-TUDE.

Upon his re-entry into public life, Mr. Blake announced his intention to act independently. This was construed as a hint to Mr. Brown, who was known to be opposed to some of the views entertained by the able Member for Durham.

Grip, November 22nd, 1879.



"HIS CUSTOMARY AT-TI-TUDE!"

"I ALTOGETHER DECLINE TO ACCEPT, ON MY RE-ENTRANCE INTO PUBLIC LIFE, ANY MORE *STRAIGHTENED* CONDITIONS THAN HERETOFORE."—Hon. E. Blake, in West Durham.

THE PROFESSORS OF COOKERY.

This Cartoon was leveled at the absurd disposition of some of the Conservative speakers and papers to ignore the good harvest and foreign demand as elements in the improved prospects of the country.

Grip, November 29th, 1879.

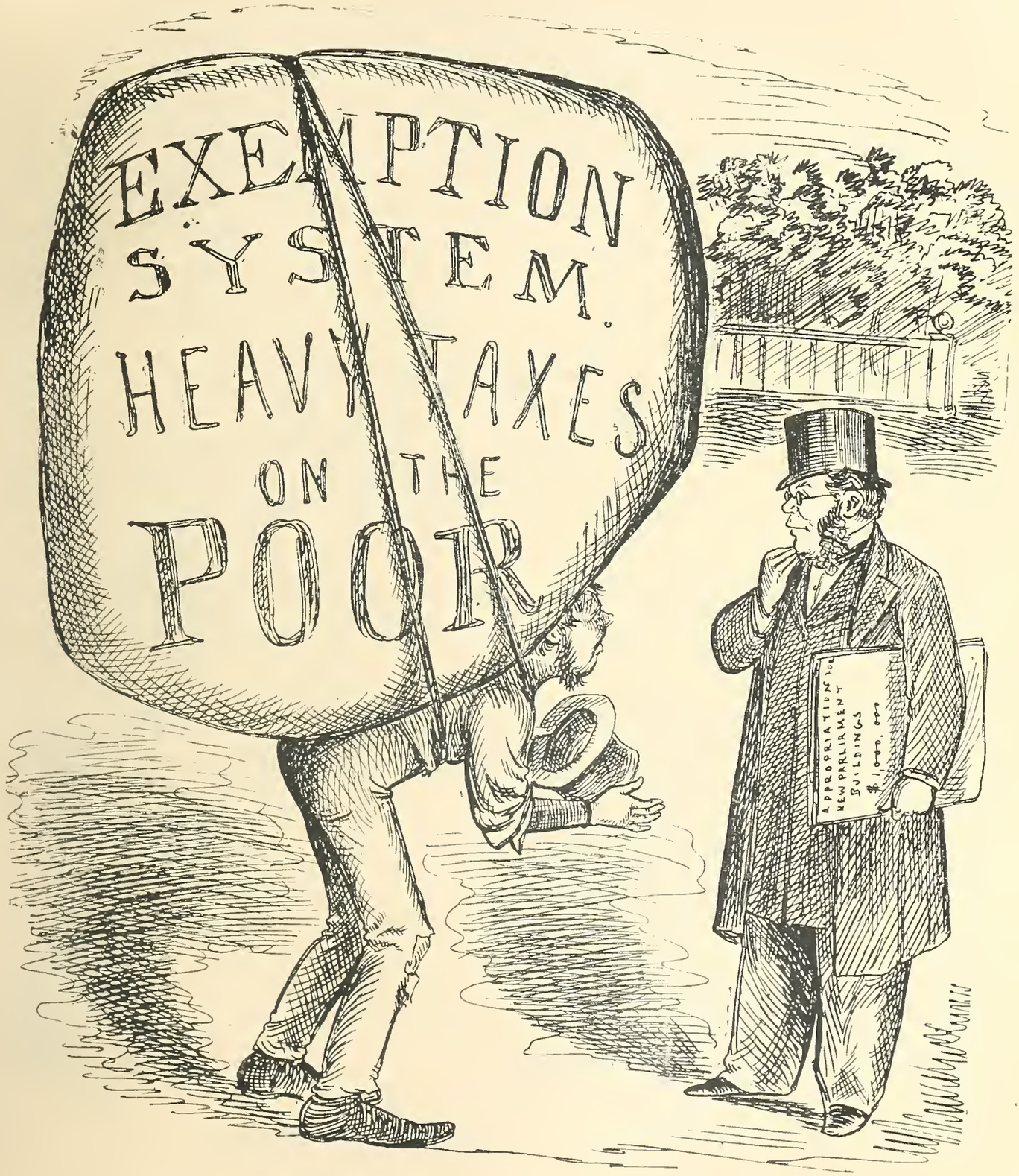
THE PROFESSORS OF COOKERY!

THE POLITICAL MISS DODS AND HER ASSISTANT, AT THE INSTANCE OF MR. GRIP, GIVE THE PUBLIC A CANDID EXPLANATION OF THE MANNER OF MAKING A "PROSPERITY" PUDDING.

WHEN SHALL THIS BURDEN BE REMOVED?

THE Ontario Government continued to fight shy of the important question of exemptions—and have, it may be observed, persisted in that course down to the present time.

GRIP, JANUARY 10th, 1880.



WHEN SHALL THIS BURDEN BE REMOVED?

THE MODERN NERO.

THE *Globe* published, with every appearance of glee, a statement showing an increase in the mercantile failures in Canada for the current year.

GRIP, JANUARY 24th, 1880.

THE MODERN NERO.

FIDDLING AT THE DESTRUCTION OF CANADIAN COMMERCE.

THE TOURNAMENT.

THIS adaptation of an illustration by KELLY, in *Harper's Young People*, was only meant to prove that politicians are but children of a larger growth.

GRIP, JANUARY 31st, 1880.

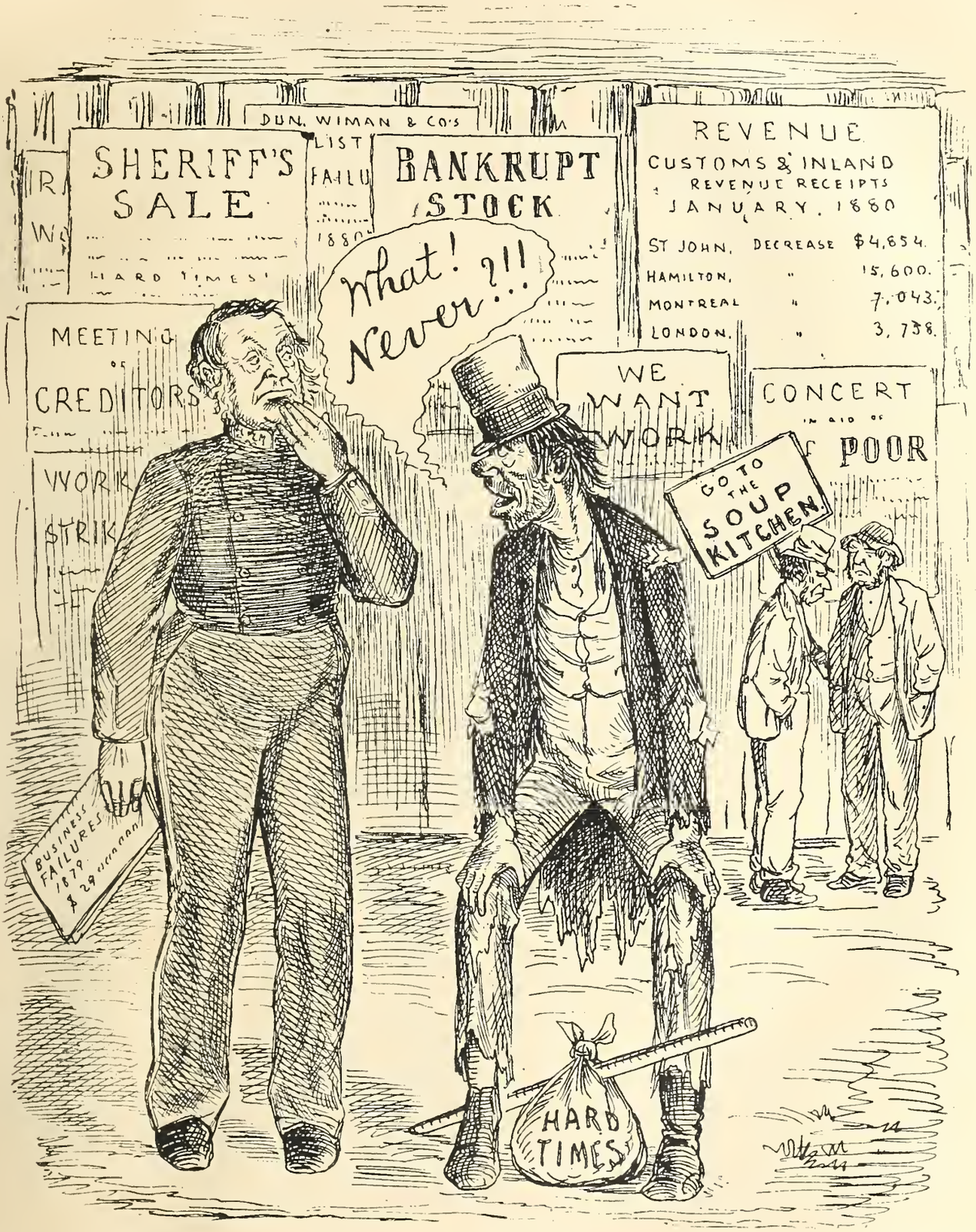
THE TOURNAMENT.

AN ADAPTATION, AFTER KELLY, IN "HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE."

NEVER! WHAT, NEVER?

Sir Leonard Tilley had asserted, in the face of very plain and unpleasant evidence to the contrary, that the country was enjoying greater prosperity than it had ever known before.

Grip, February 7th, 1880.



"NEVER BEFORE WAS CANADA SO PROSPEROUS AS IT IS TO-DAY."

[SIR S. L. TILLEY AT SHERBROOKE.]

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REFORM PARTY.

Mr. Mackenzie was about to retire from the leadership of the Reform Party in favor of Mr. Blake. The latter gentleman, although undoubtedly the ablest man in the Liberal ranks, was not credited by public opinion with the agressive qualities which are needed in a successful leader. In this respect it was doubted that he was even equal to Mr. Mackenzie.

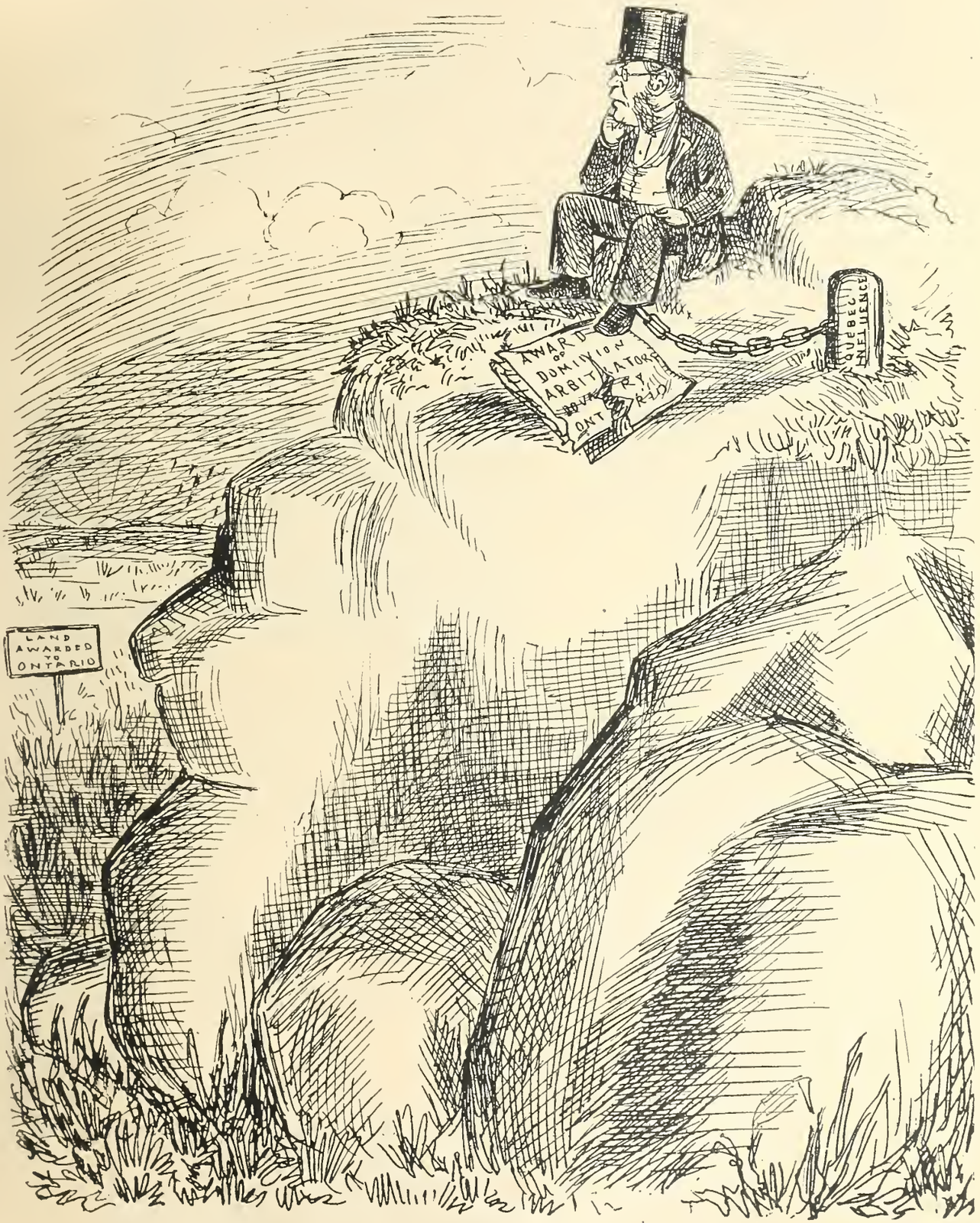
Grip, February 14th, 1880.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REFORM PARTY.

VIEWING THE PROMISED LAND.

The commission appointed jointly by the Government of Ontario and the Federal Government to settle the vexed question of the Western boundary of Ontario had rendered a unanimous decision in favor of the view urged by the Provincial authorities. Sir John Macdonald took no action, however, to ratify the award, although repeatedly urged to do so. It was subsequently made clear that his object in delaying the matter was to embarrass the Local Government.

Grip, February 28th, 1880.

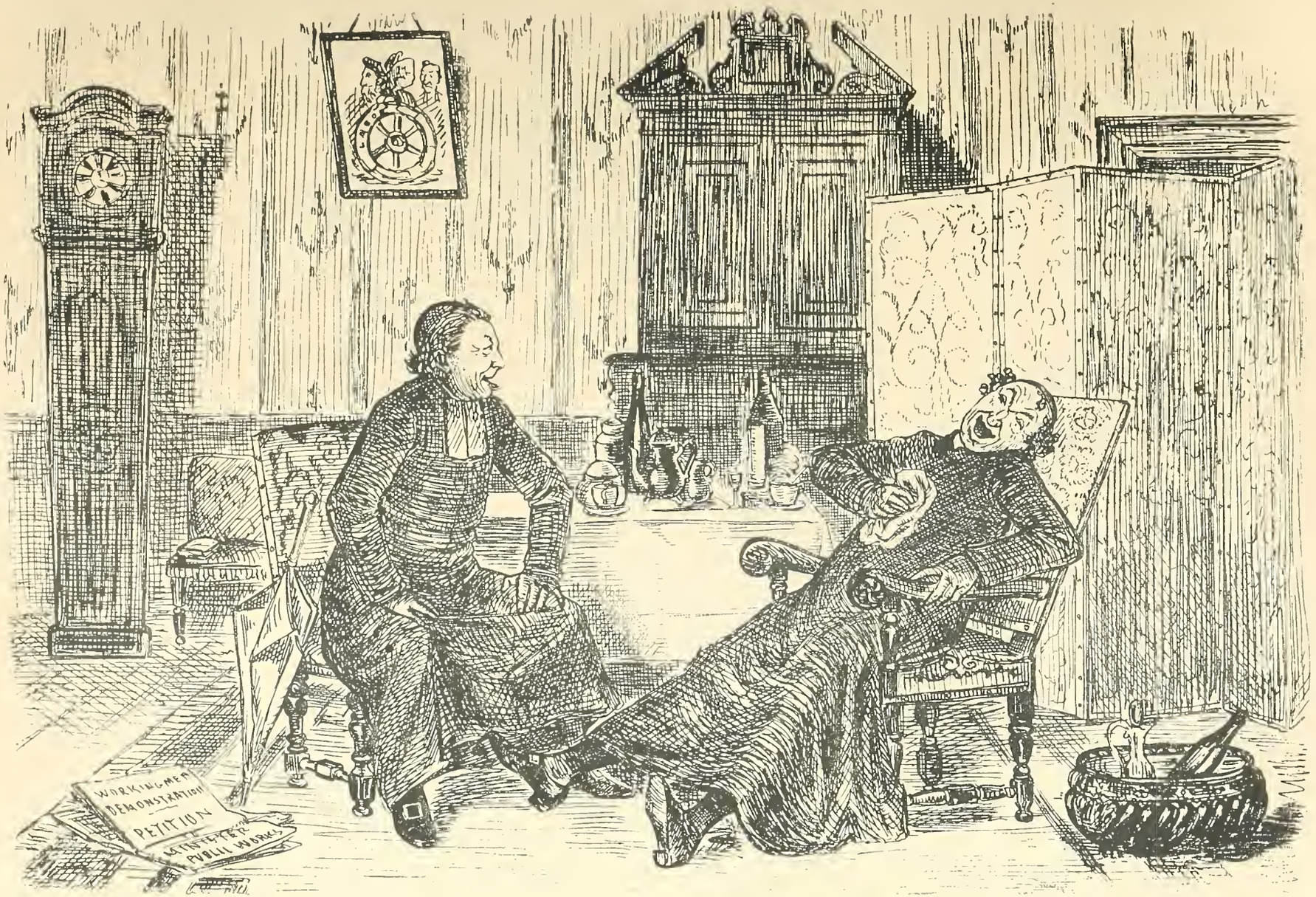


VIEWING THE PROMISED LAND.

"A GOOD STORY."

The profuse promises made in ante-election deliverances, of the benefits the working classes would receive under the operation of the protective classes, failed of realization.

Grip, March 6th, 1880.



"A GOOD STORY."

(PROBABLY ABOUT THE HUM OF PROSPERITY AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES.)

"SYMPATHY!"

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT had in the previous session predicted a deficit in the public accounts. The Finance Minister, in his budget speech, was obliged to confess that his critic had been correct in his calculations.

GRIP, MARCH 13th, 1880.

"SYMPATHY!"

KIND GENTLEMAN.—"DROPPED ABOUT THREE MILLIONS SOMEWHERE, HAVE YOU? WELL, THERE, DON'T CRY! CHEER UP, MY POOR LITTLE FINANCIER; IT'S NO MORE THAN I EXPECTED."

A LITTLE THING ON ICE.

THE budget proved so disappointing to all who had placed confidence in the optomistic utterances of the Finance Minister, that that functionary's competency for his office was widely called in question. It was well known that Mr. R. W. Phipps, who had been an energetic pamphleteer in the N. P. campaign, had expected to be put in charge of the Finance Department. Mr. Phipps was now amongst those who thought that Sir John Macdonald had made a mistake in filling the office.

GRIP, APRIL 3rd, 1880.

TO ENGLAND
The little fellow will have to skift for himself now
GALT
Don't be afraid, Sam, strike out boldly
Wouldn't you like ME to take you in hand now but shan't
DANGER!
CURRENCY SCHEME
FINANCE

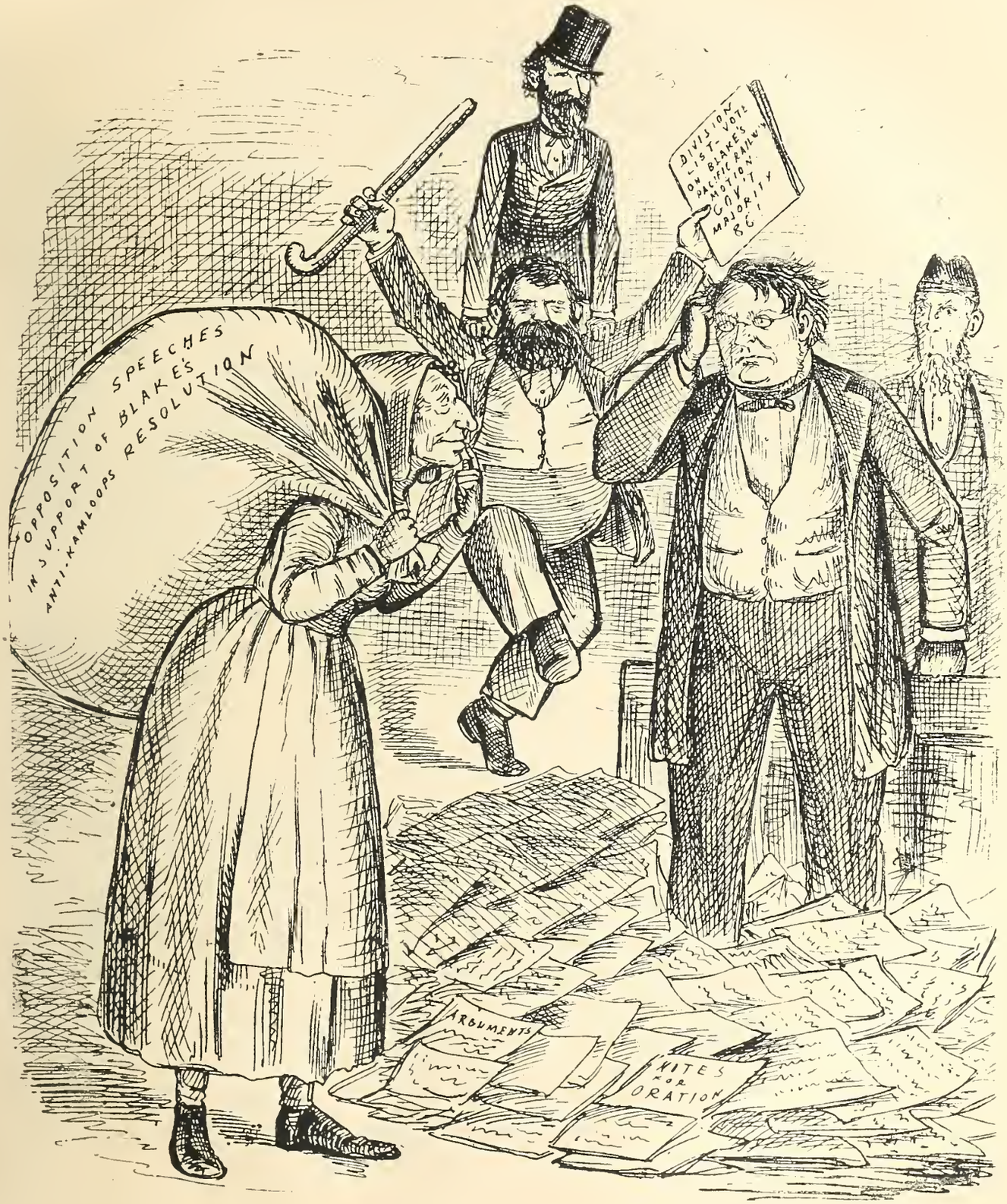
A LITTLE THING ON ICE;

OR, SAMMY TILLEY DESERTED BY GALT.

HAVE YOU ANY WASTE PAPER?

A MOTION moved by Mr. Blake against the policy of the Government in connection with the Kamloops branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and supported by that gentleman in a long speech, was defeated by a Government majority of 86, much to the delight of Messrs. De Cosmos, Bunster, and other Members from British Columbia.

GRIP, APRIL 24th, 1880.



"HAVE YOU ANY WASTE PAPER?"

A BIT OF FATHERLY ADVICE.

On Tuesday, 27th April, Mr. Blake formally assumed the leadership of the Reform Party as successor to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.

Grip, May 8th, 1880.

A BIT OF FATHERLY ADVICE.

R JOHN.—"NOW, EDWARD, BE STEADY, SOBER, STRAIGHTFORWARD, AND KEEP YOUR HANDS CLEAN, AND YOU MAY BECOME AS GREAT A SUCCESS AS I AM."

THE GREAT *GLOBE* SIDE SHOW.

THE advocates of the N. P. had predicted that the working classes would share in whatever success the manufacturers enjoyed under the protective prices, as employers would, as a general thing raise wages in proportion to their increased business. The course pursued by most of the protected manufacturers was in sad contrast to this anticipated benevolence.

GRIP, MAY 22nd, 1880.

THE LIVING RARA-AVIS
THE CONSCIENTIOUS MANUFACTURER!
WHO HAS GROWN RICH BY THE N.P. AND IS SORRY FOR IT
ILL-GOTTEN WEALTH
POSITIVELY THE ONLY SPECIMEN EVER ON THE "GLOBE"
ADMISSION FREE.
TORIES HALF PRICE
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR CURIOSITIES AND MONSTROSITIES
J. GORDON BROWN MANAGER
There's no such animal in existence!!
Oh yes, in his mind.
Do you think he's really got what he advertises?
"Sorry"!! My Conscience!!
REDPATH SUGAR
HAY 210

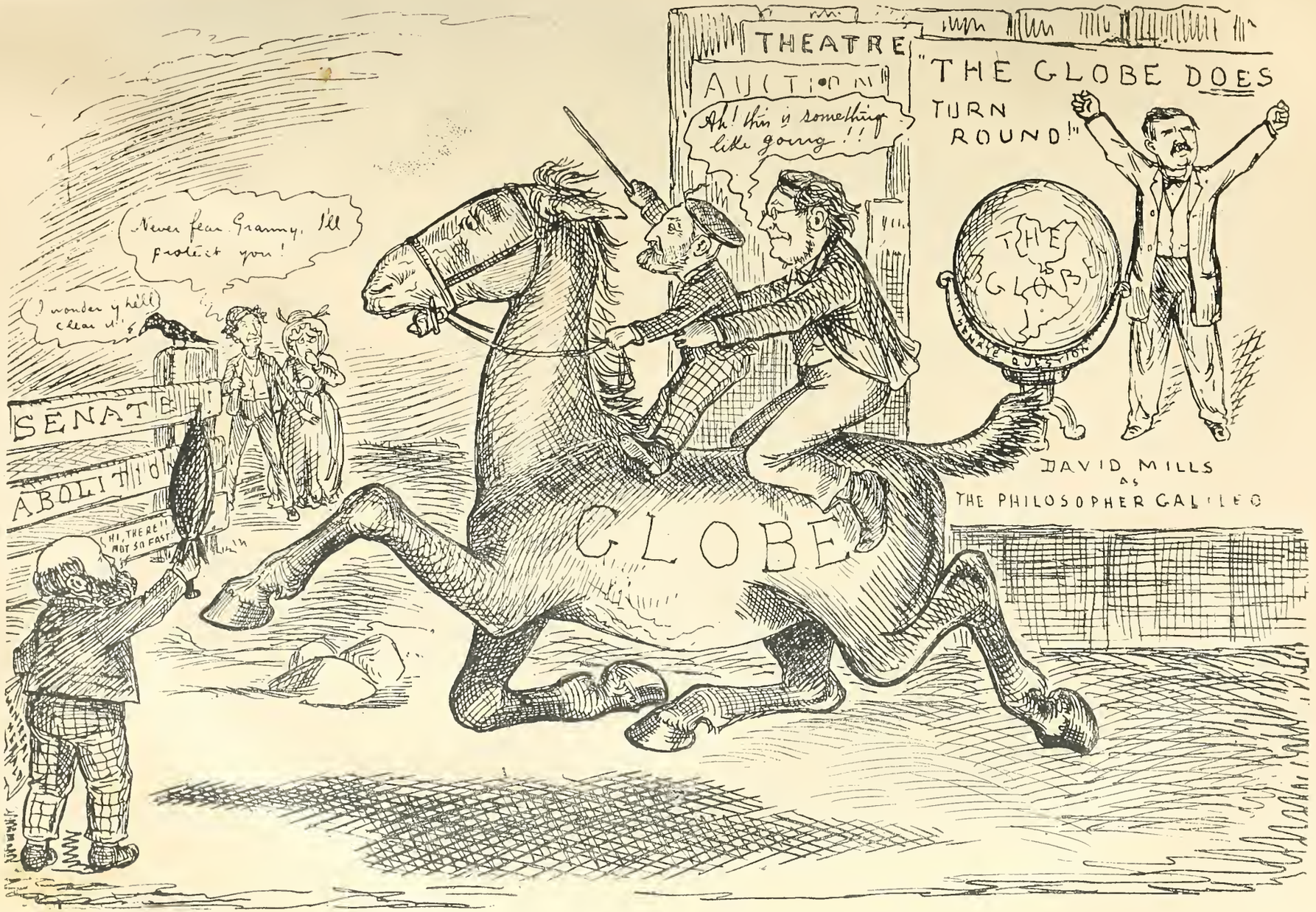
THE GREAT *GLOBE* SIDE SHOW.

WITH THE GREATEST CURIOSITY EXTANT.

THERE'S SPEED IN THE OLD HOSS YET.

SHORTLY after the death of Hon. George Brown (which occurred on May 9th, 1880) the *Globe* came out in advocacy of the abolition or radical reorganization of the Senate.

GRIP, JUNE 5th, 1880.



THERE'S SPEED IN THE OLD HOSS YET!

"DOOMED!"

NEW impetus had been given to the demand for Reform of the Senate in the Liberal Party by the decided stand the *Globe* had taken in favor of that measure.

GRIP, JUNE 12th, 1880.

CLEAR THE TRACK
IT IS THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE THAT THE SENATE SHALL GO.
THE UNANSWERED CONUNDRUM!
WHAT'S THE USE OF THE SENATE?
OPINIONS OF PRESS
IT'S A MERE QUESTION OF TIME
WE CAN'T AFFORD SUCH AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

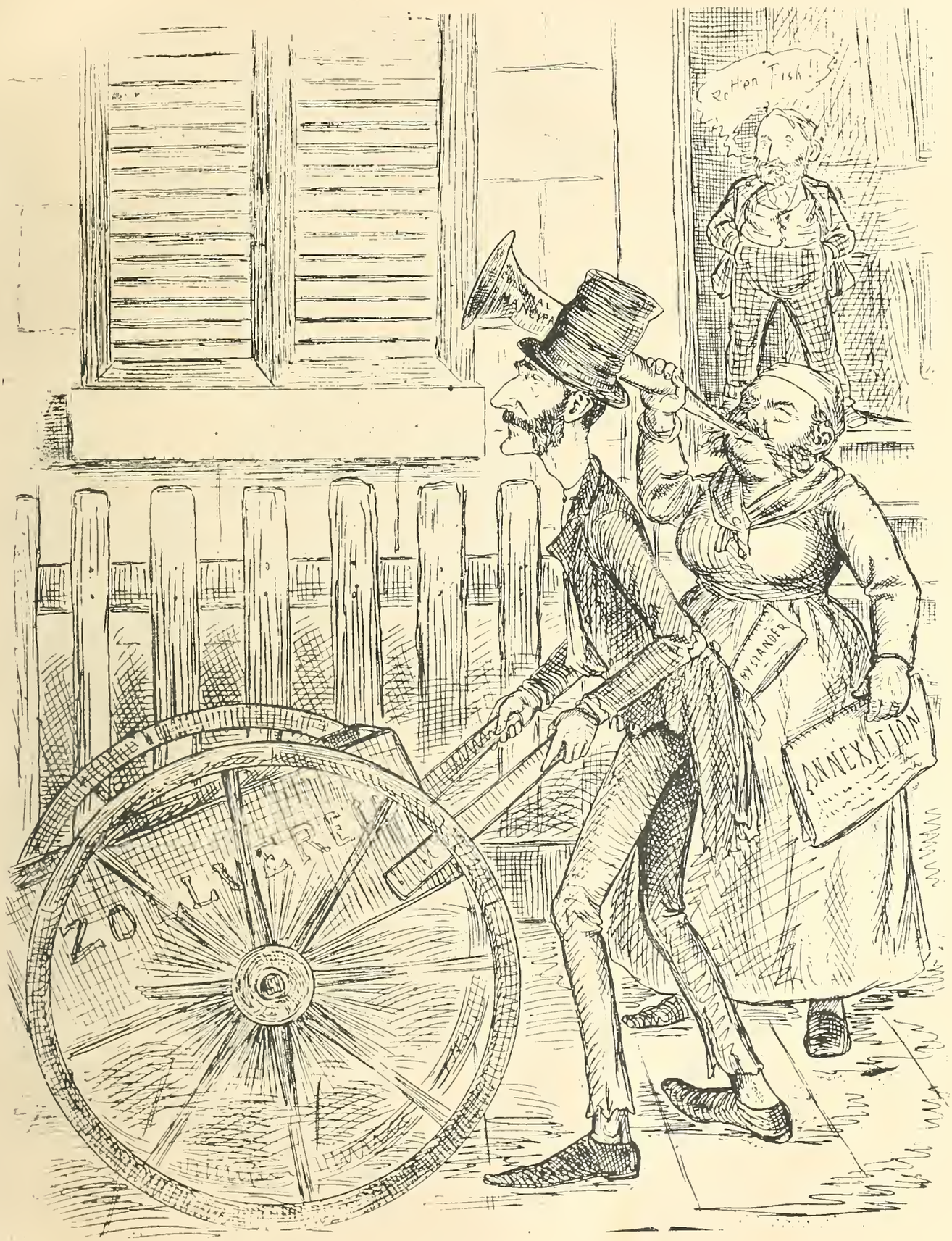
"DOOMED!"

LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—"DON'T GET TOO MUCH ALARMED, GRANNY,—WE'RE GOING TO DO IT *GRADUALLY*, YOU KNOW?"

THE FISHY MERCHANTS.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, writing in various periodicals, advocated a *zollverein* between Canada and the United States, a project which was vigorously denounced by the *Globe* as likely to lead to annexation. The latter measure was openly championed by a French Canadian of some prominence named Perrault, editor of the *Canadian Emancipator*, Montreal, and an adherent of the Liberal Party.

GRIP, JUNE 19th, 1880.



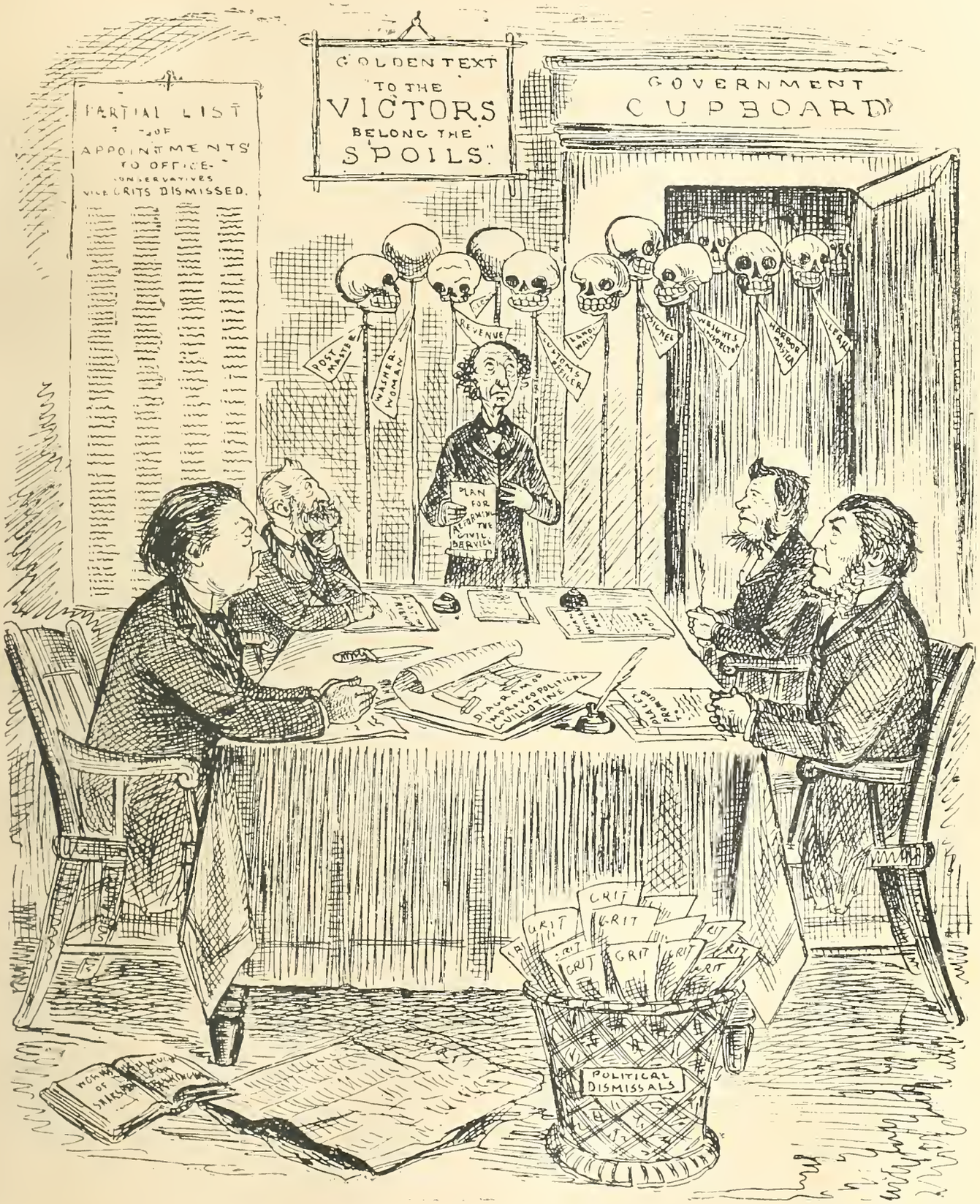
THE FISHY MERCHANTS.

"FINE, FRESH ZOLLVEREIN, ALL ALIVE!"

CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION.

The appointment by the Government of a partizan committee to enquire into the state of the civil service at a time when it was notorious that the key to preferment was political service instead of merit, and when dismissals for purely party reasons were of daily occurrence, was justly regarded as a piece of amusing hypocrisy.

Grip, June 26th, 1880.



CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION.

AWFULLY SOLEMN ENQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, BY FIVE DISINTERESTED GENTLEMEN, APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MYSTERIOUS FISHERMAN.

MR. BLAKE had been for some time engaged in collecting information on the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its relations to the Government.

GRIP, JULY 3rd, 1880.

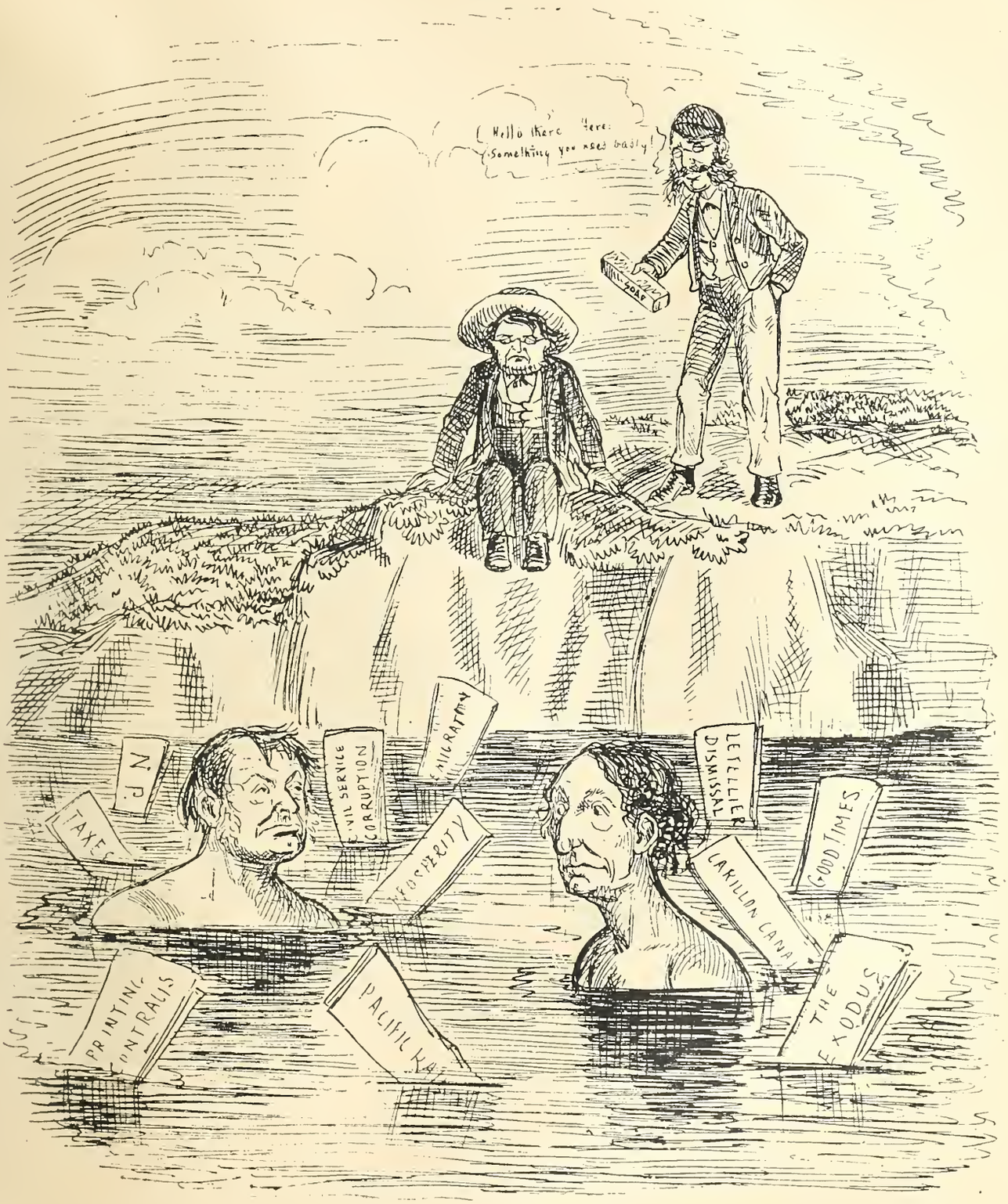
THE MYSTERIOUS FISHERMAN.

THE FISHERMAN (GRIMLY).—"NEVER YOU MIND WHAT I'M FISHING FOR; PERHAPS YOU'LL FIND OUT NEXT SESSION."

THE MINISTERS AT "BATH."

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir John A. Macdonald delivered speeches at several points during the recess. Amongst other places visited was the village of Bath, Ontario.

Grip, July 10th, 1880.



THE MINISTERS AT "BATH."

THE ANNUAL BLOW-OUT.

One of the chief arguments used by the Government in support of their establishment of a Canadian High Commissioner in England, was that that functionary would attend to the business which heretofore had necessitated frequent visits by Ministers. Although the occupant of the office, at this date, Sir Alexander Galt, was admittedly a most competent man, the customary summer trip on public business was made by no fewer than three Members of the Cabinet—Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and Hon. H. W. Pope.

Grip, July 17th, 1880.

THE ANNUAL BLOW-OUT!

SIR A. T. GALT.—"WHAT, YOU HERE PERSONALLY; AM *I* NOT, THEN, CAPABLE OF TRANSACTING THE BUSINESS OF THE DOMINION AS HIGH COMMISSIONER?"

SIR JOHN.—"THE BUSINESS? OH, CERTAINLY; BUT WE COULDN'T HAVE OUR ANNUAL JUNKETING BY *PROXY*, YOU KNOW."

THE CANADIAN GANGES.

THE business upon which the ministers had gone to England pertained to the building of the C. P. Ry., and statements were received in Canada which gave rise to the fear that a bargain would be concluded which would lead to vast monopoly evils.

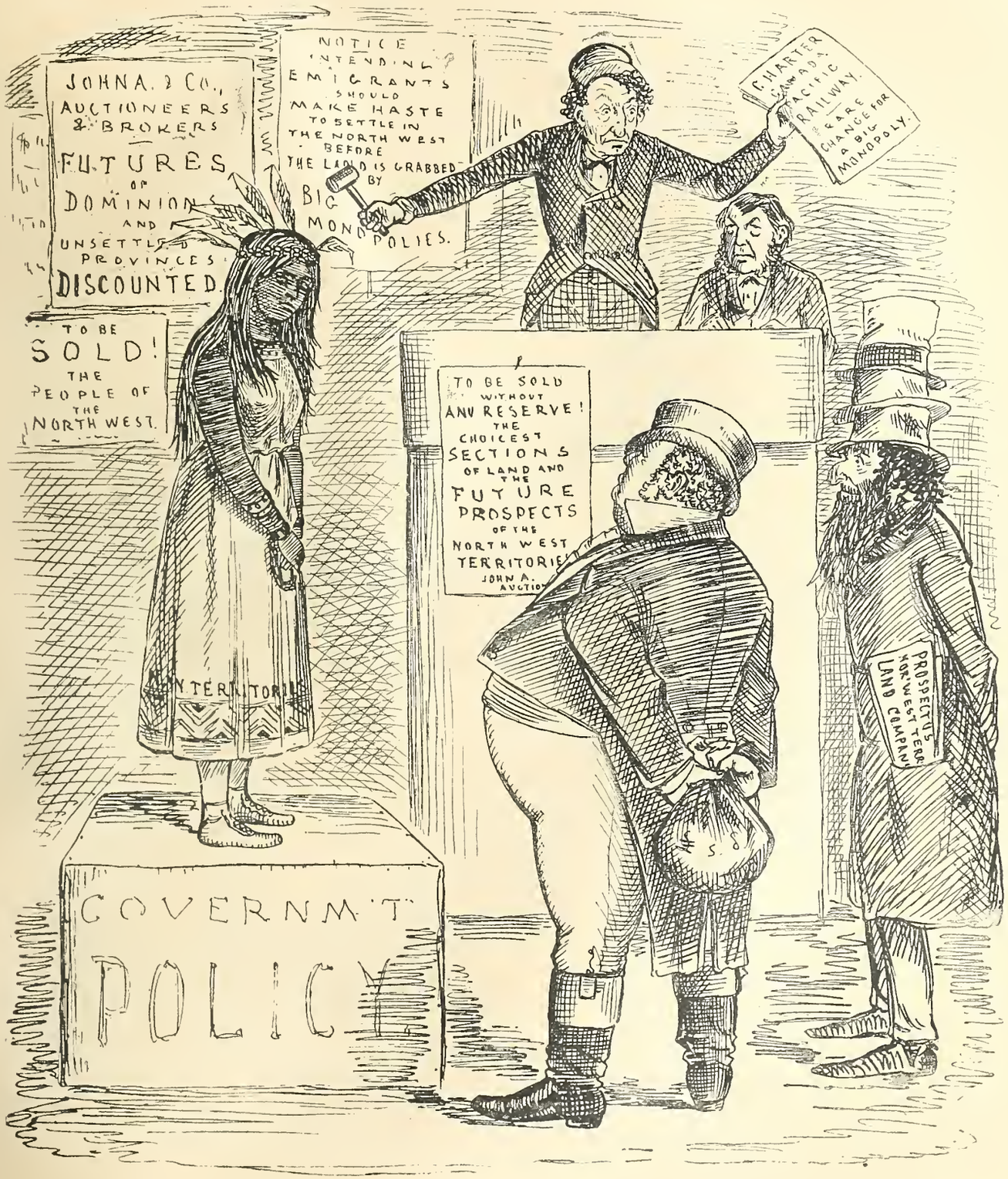
GRIP, JULY 24th, 1880.

THE CANADIAN GANGES; OR, THE CONTEMPLATED SACRIFICE.

STARTLING AFFAIR IN LONDON.

PUBLIC feeling was still much excited over the proceedings of the Ministers in London.

GRIP, JULY 31st, 1880.



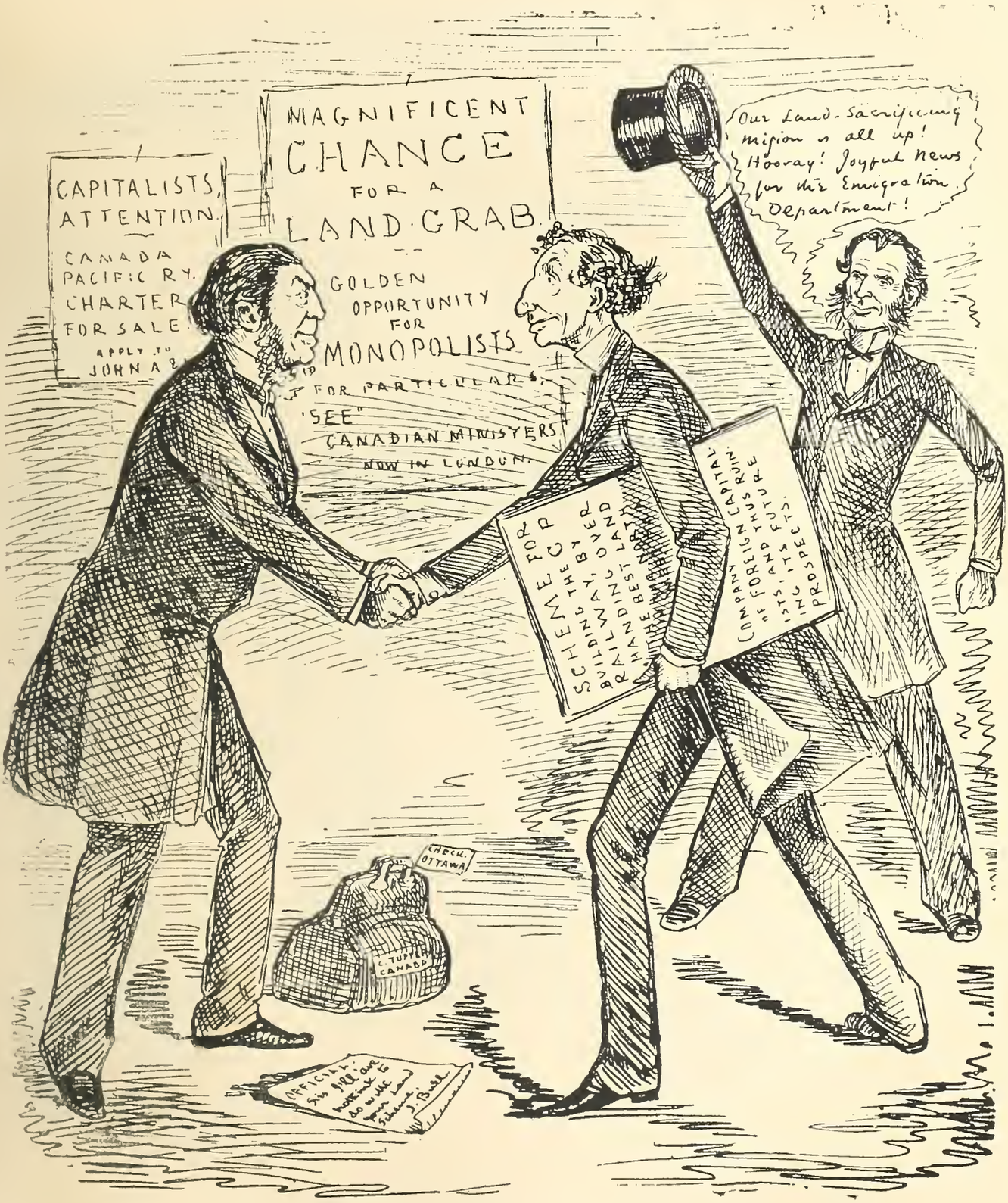
STARTLING AFFAIR IN LONDON!

A PROMISING YOUNG WOMAN OFFERED FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THE MINISTERIAL "MARK TAPLEYS!"

The negotiations of the Ministers in England (whatever may have been their nature) completely failed. The announcement of this result was received with natural satisfaction by all who had accepted as true the reports sent out as to the character of the bargain they had sought to make.

GRIP, AUGUST 7th, 1880.


CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION.
CANADA PACIFIC RY. CHARTER FOR SALE.
APPLY TO JOHN A &
MAGNIFICENT CHANCE FOR A LAND-GRAB.
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR MONOPOLISTS
FOR PARTICULARS "SEE" CANADIAN MINISTERS NOW IN LONDON.
Our Land-Sacrificing mision is all up! Hooray! Joyful News for the Emigration Department!
SCHEME FOR SWINDLING THE BEAVER AND OTHER LANDING AT THE BEST PART
COMPANY FOR RUINING CAPITAL OF FOREIGN CAPITALISTS AND THUS DESTROYING THE PROSPECTS OF
CANADA
OFFICIAL: Sir John does not intend to make any more Land Schemes. J. Rose.

THE MINISTERIAL "MARK TAPLEYS!"

"GLORIOUS NEWS! WE'VE FAILED IN OUR MISSION, AND THEREBY SAVE OUR COUNTRY FROM RUIN!"

ALL OFF ONE LAST.

In arranging the new tariff no discrimination was made in favor of British goods. This display of "even handed justice" on the part of the Canadian Government called forth a good deal of criticism from the English papers.

Grip, August 14th, 1880.

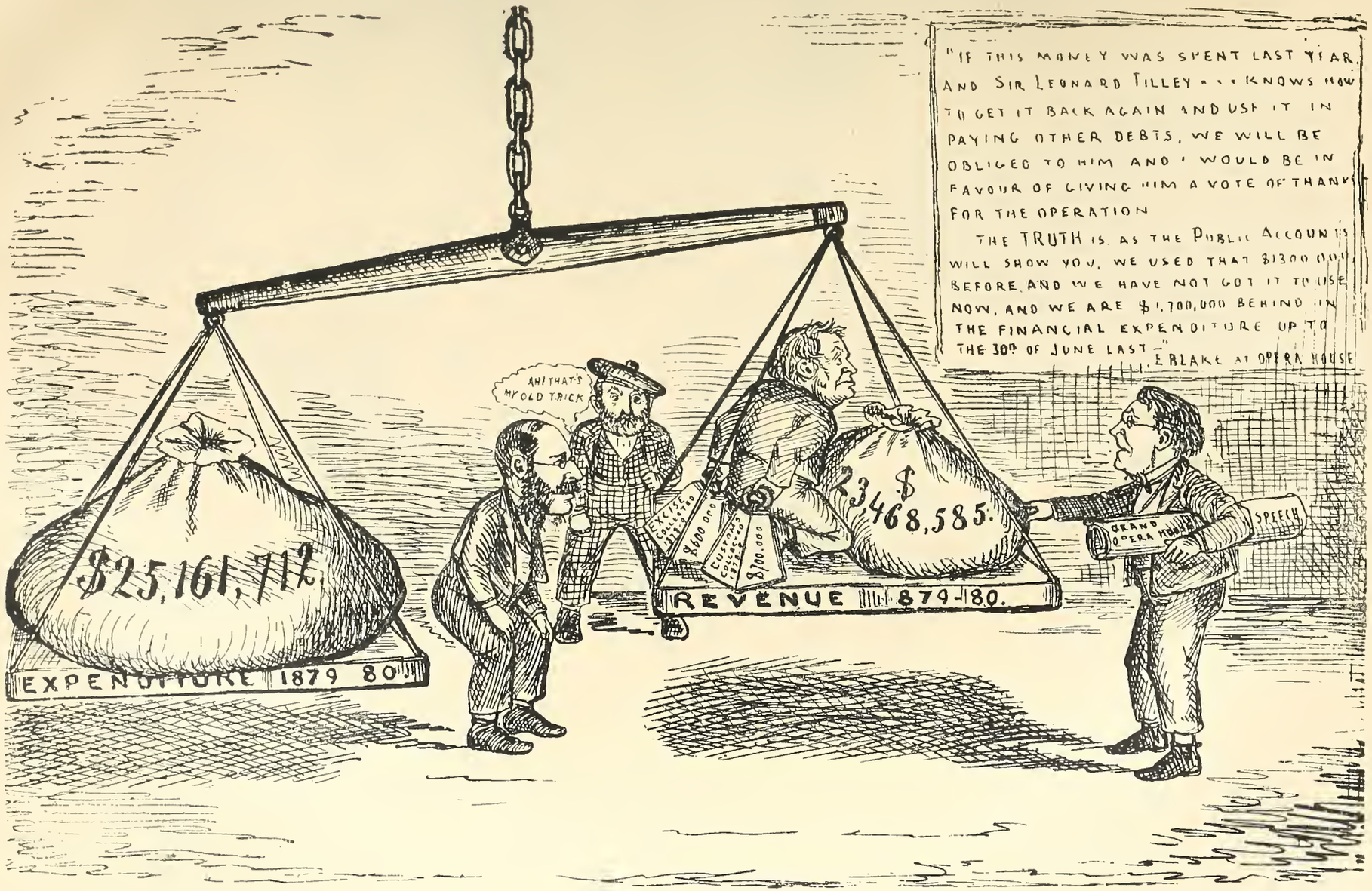
ALL OFF THE ONE LAST!

JOHN A. (N. P. SHOEMAKER).—"PINCH, DO THEY? OF COURSE; WE MAKE 'EM TO 'PINCH. LOOK AT THAT YANKEE CHAP! HOWEVER, WE DON'T MIND STRETCHING 'EM *A LEETLE* TO ACCOMMODATE A RELATIVE LIKE *YOU*."

WEIGHS THAT ARE DARK.

The Finance Minister, in his budget speech, sought to cover up the unpleasant fact of a deficit, by calculating as revenue for the fiscal year 1879-80 a large sum from Customs and Excise belonging to and collected in 1878-9.

Grip, August 28th, 1880.


"IF THIS MONEY WAS SPENT LAST YEAR, AND SIR LEONARD TILLEY . . . KNOWS HOW TO GET IT BACK AGAIN AND USE IT IN PAYING OTHER DEBTS, WE WILL BE OBLIGED TO HIM AND I WOULD BE IN FAVOUR OF GIVING HIM A VOTE OF THANKS FOR THE OPERATION
THE TRUTH IS, AS THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS WILL SHOW YOU, WE USED THAT $1300,000 BEFORE, AND WE HAVE NOT GOT IT TO USE NOW, AND WE ARE $1,700,000 BEHIND IN THE FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE UP TO THE 30th OF JUNE LAST."
E. BLAKE AT OPERA HOUSE
AH! THAT'S MY OLD TRICK
$25,161,712.
EXPENDITURE 1879 80
EXCISE COLLECTED $600,000
CUSTOMS COLLECTED $100,000
$23,468,585.
REVENUE 1879-80.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
SPEECH

"WEIGHS THAT ARE DARK, AND TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN."

ROLLING HOME.

Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper were at this time on their return voyage from England.

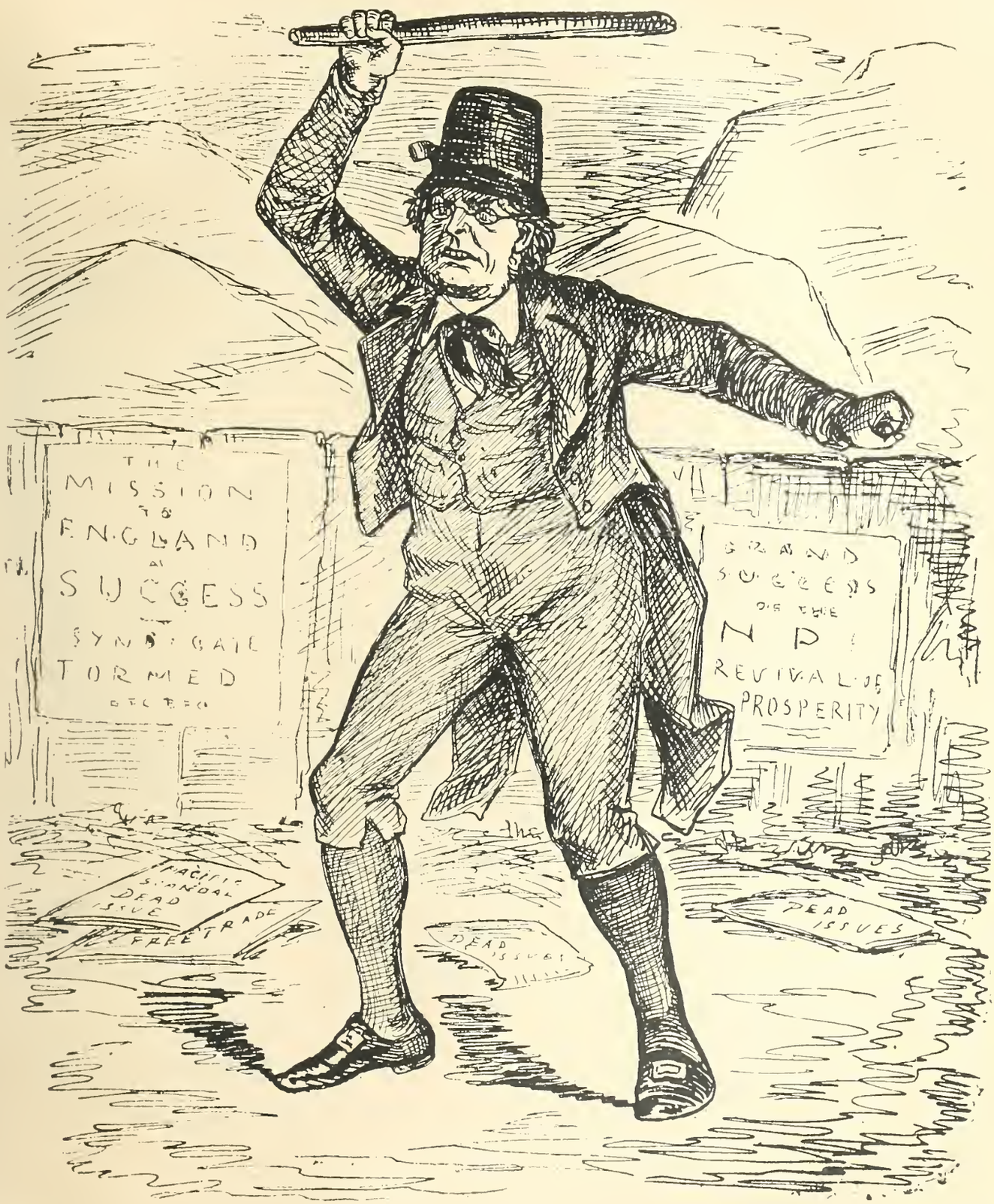
Grip, September 11th, 1880.

"ROLLING HOME;" OR, THE MINISTERS HALF-SEAS OVER!

WANTED, A PROGRAMME!

Mr. Blake's re-entry into public life excited high hopes in the Reform Party, but the policy of that Party remained as vague as ever.

Grip, September 18th, 1880.



"WANTED, A PROGRAMME."

"ARRAH, BE JAPERS! AV I ONLY HAD SOMETHING TO FOIGHT FOR, NOW!"

'ALE FELLOW, WELL MET!

Sir Leonard Tilley, who as a Member of the Cabinet represented the Temperance element, and had long been a leader in one of the prominent Teetotal orders, scandalized his friends throughout the country by delivering a speech at a brewery in Dartmouth, N.S., in which he congratulated the proprietors on their prosperity, and expressed the hope that the business might still further succeed. It need scarcely be said that, at the moment, Sir Leonard was speaking in his political capacity—as the author of the N. P., which had so greatly assisted the brewing industry.

Grip, September 25th, 1880.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT SIR S. L. TILLEY WILL DELIVER HIS PLEASING LECTURE ENTITLED "CONSISTENCY" SIR S. L. T. WILL APPEAR IN HIS TEMPERANCE REGALIA
JUST PUBLISHED TILLEY'S TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES TO WHICH IS ADDED: "THE BREWER'S FRIEND" BY S. L. TILLEY
GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY! BRO SAM'L L. TILLEY WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE BEER; THE CURSE OF CANADA. DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THIS OLD AND VERY SINCERE FRIEND OF TEETOTALISM
TRY TILLEY'S MURCHAL MIXTURE
"STRONG DRINK IS RAGING"
Delighted to know you are Prospering! May your shadow never grow less!
DARTMOUTH BREWERY.
WE OWE O PROSPERITY TO THE N.P.
SPEECHES CONSTITUTION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE
S of T

'ALE FELLOW, WELL MET!

"HE TRUSTED THAT THE BUSINESS WOULD SO CONTINUE TO INCREASE THAT THE PROPRIETORS WOULD FIND THEMSELVES CRAMPED FOR ROOM, AND BE OBLIGED, IN CONSEQUENCE, TO EXTEND THEIR QUARTERS."

[Sir S. L. Tilley's Speech at Olands & Co.'s Brewery, Dartmouth, N.S., Reported in the "Herald" (Conservative).]

HOME AGAIN!

Sir John returned from England at this date. The Cartoon is another allusion to Sir Leonard Tilley's escapade at the Dartmouth Brewery.

Grip, October 2nd, 1880.

TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
N P BREWERY
HALIFAX
ALE
APPROVED BY FINANCE MINISTER
MISSION TO ENGLAND
GRAND TRIUMPH
GOOD NEWS! THE CANADA PAC. RAILWAY WILL BE BUILT WITHIN TEN YEARS, AND WILL NOT COST CANADA ONE CENT
SIR JOHN A
WONDER WHAT HES GOT NIT
SYNDICATE PAPERS

HOME AGAIN!

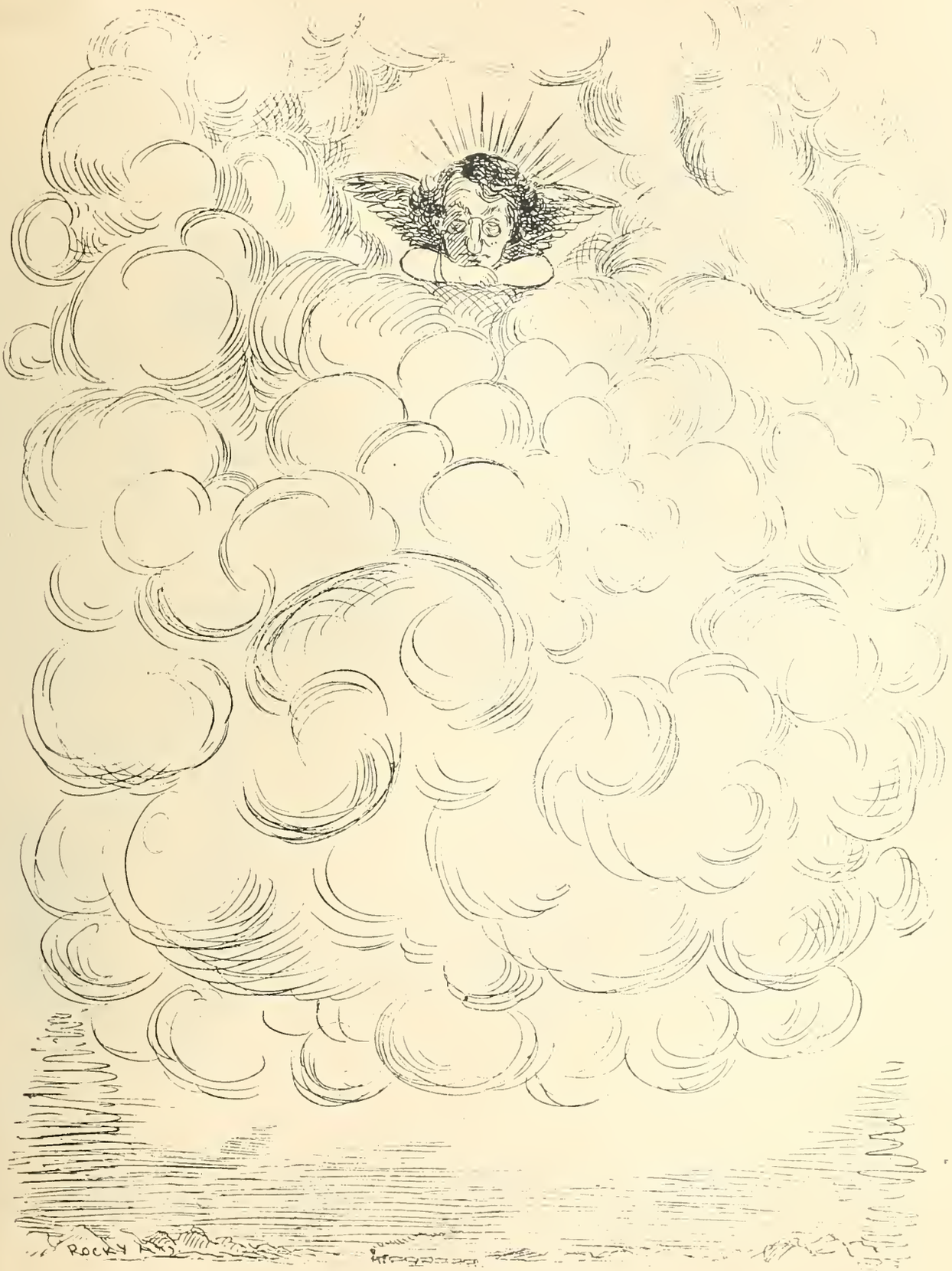
SIR JOHN.—"TILLEY, DEAR OLD MAN, I GREET YOU; HOW'S EVERYTHING HERE?"

SIR LEONARD.—"FIRST-RATE, MOST NOBLE CHIEFTAIN; THE N. P. CONTINUES TO HUM; SOBRIETY REIGNS TRIUMPHANT; AND THE BREWERIES ARE PROSPERING GLORIOUSLY."

OUR SWEET LITTLE CHERUB.

In a speech on the projected Pacific Railway, Sir John Macdonald had said that, although he scarcely expected to live to see the completion of the enterprise, he hoped to "look down upon it from a higher and better sphere."

Grip, October 9th, 1880.



OUR SWEET LITTLE CHERUB;

OR, SIR JOHN LOOKING DOWN FROM A HIGHER AND BETTER SPHERE.

THE ABORTIVE TRICK.

THE Government appointed a commission to enquire into matters relating to the Pacific Railway, with the design, as was alleged, of finding something against their opponents. Upon the examination of certain witnesses, evidence was given which told strongly in the opposite direction.

GRIP, OCTOBER 16th, 1880.

THE ABORTIVE TRICK!

THE WIZARD (APOLOGETICALLY).—"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I—I—MUST CONFESS I'VE MADE A MISTAKE HERE. I *DID* INTEND TO GET A RIBBON OF AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT COLOR OUT OF THIS GENTLEMAN'S MOUTH, BUT—!"

OTHELLO BLAKE AND IAGO BROWN.

It was an open secret that Mr. Gordon Brown, as editor of the *Globe*, was not upon the most cordial terms with the new leader of the Party.

Grip, October 23rd, 1880.

OTHELLO (BLAKE) AND IAGO (BROWN).

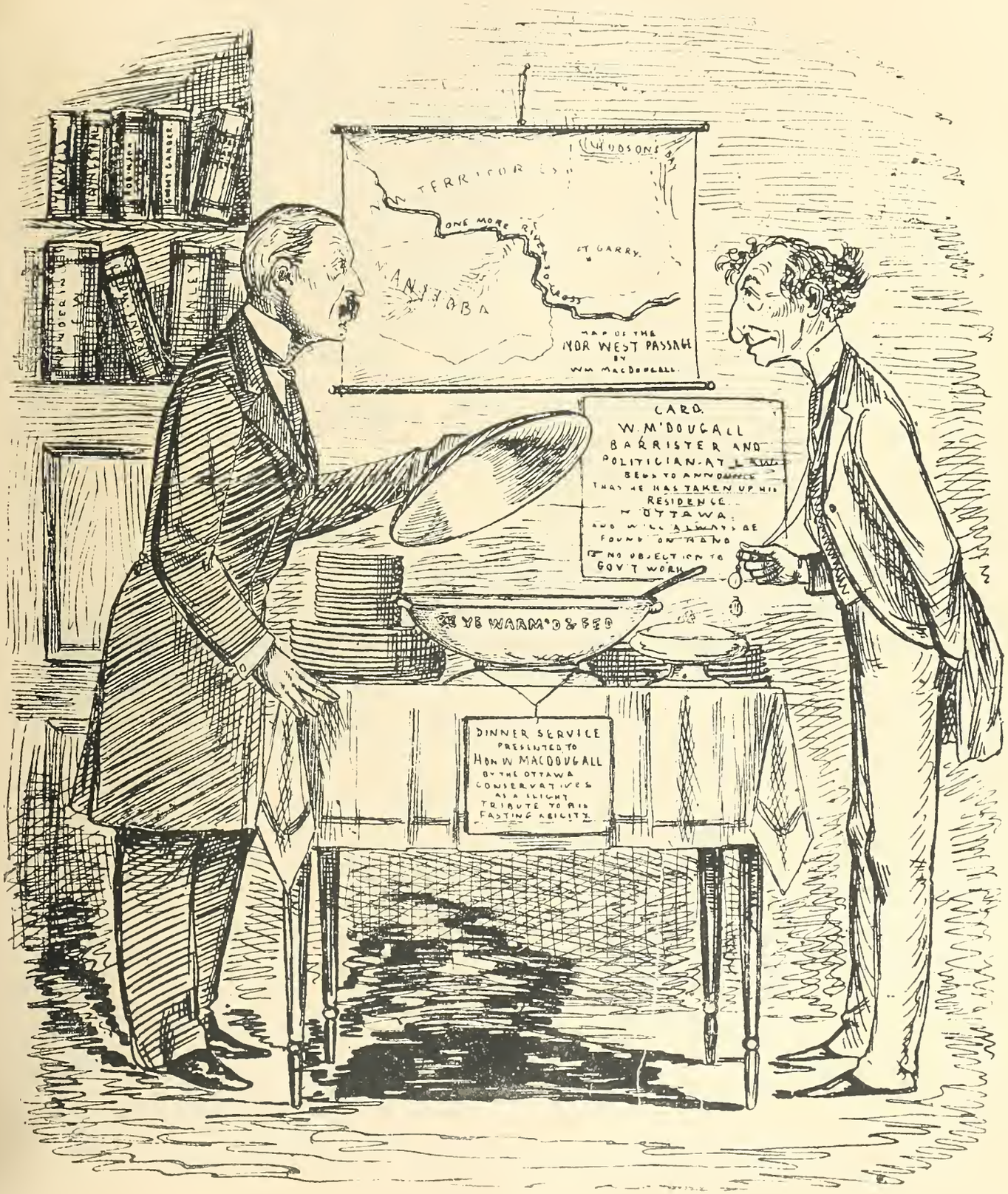
IAGO.—"MY LORD, YOU KNOW I LOVE YOU."

OTHELLO.—"I *THINK* THOU DOST."—(OTHELLO, ACT III., SCENE 3.)

EMPTY HONORS.

THE presentation to Hon. Wm. Macdougall by the Conservatives of Ottawa, of a set of dishes, was open to the suspicion of being ironical, in view of the ill fortune which had attended that gentleman's ambition to taste the good things of office.

GRIP, OCTOBER 30th, 1880.



EMPTY HONORS!

HON. WM. MACD—LL.—"THE DISHES ARE VERY COMPLETE, AND MY APPETITE IS EXCELLENT, BUT—"

A COMPLETE POSER.

Sir Alexander Galt, Canadian High Commissioner in England, returned somewhat suddenly to the Dominion, the exact nature of his business was unknown to the public. The Cartoon went so far as to imply that the gallant knight hardly knew it himself.

Grip, November 6th, 1880.

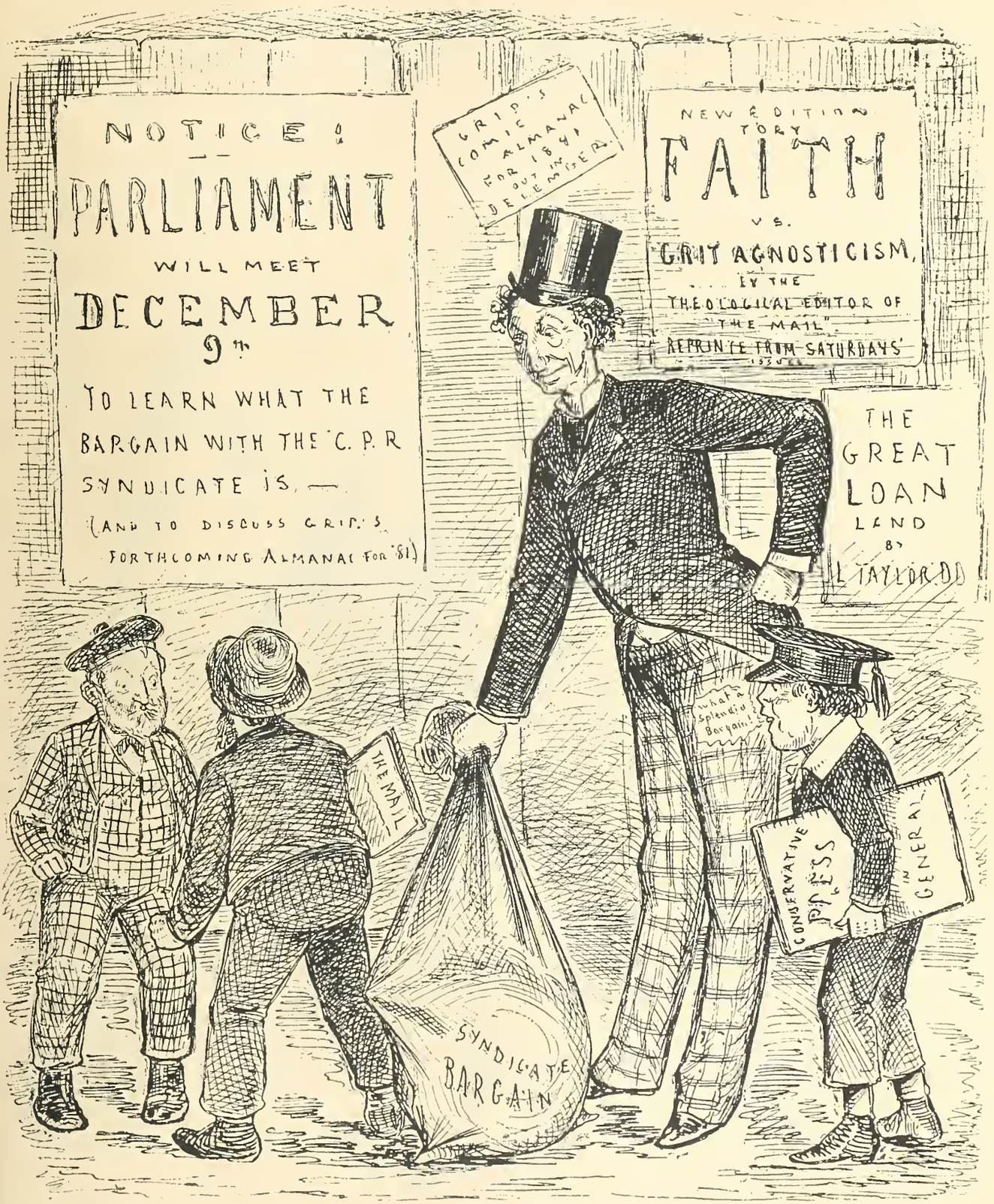
A COMPLETE POSER.

MISS CANADA.—"WELL, MASTER GALT, AND WHAT WERE YOU SENT HERE FOR?"

A PIG IN A POKE.

VERY great curiosity was manifested by the Opposition press to learn the nature of the bargain which had been made for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which, according to a public statement of Sir John Macdonald, "would not cost the country a cent in cash."

GRIP, NOVEMBER 13th, 1880.



"A PIG IN A POKE."

MASTER BUNTING.—"IT'S A SPLENDID PIG, I TELL YOU; AND IF YOU SAY IT ISN'T, I'LL SMACK YER ACROSS THE SNOOT."

MASTER BROWN.—"I DON'T SAY NOTHIN' ABOUT IT; I ONLY WANT TO *SEE* THE ANIMAL, THAT'S ALL!"

WAITING FOR THE CAT.

THAT the revelation of the bargain would be the signal for an onslaught upon it was, of course, a foregone conclusion.

GRIP, DECEMBER 4th, 1880.

NOTICE!
GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ON HAND PROMPTLY ON DECEMBER 9TH.
WHEN THE CAT WILL BE LET OUT OF THE BAG
LOOK OUT FOR GRIP'S ALMANAC FOR 1881
CANADA EXPECTS EVERY MEMBER TO DO HIS DUTY ON THE SYNDICATE QUESTION
We must Defend the Cat whatever it may be like!
Let me shoot the Dogs!
SYNDICATE BARGAIN
GLOBE
H.M.L. OPPOSITION

WAITING FOR THE CAT!

THE IMPATIENT GODS.

THE impatience of a gallery full of boys at the theatre prior to the raising of the curtain, truthfully represented the condition of mind in which the Opposition found themselves upon the reassembling of Parliament.

GRIP, DECEMBER 11th, 1880.

THE IMPATIENT "GODS;" OR, BEFORE THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SERIO-COMIC, MELODRAMATIC TRAGEDY, BY SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, ENTITLED, "THE SYNDICATE BARGAIN."

"HOT HASTE."

At length the great secret was made known. A draft of the bargain was laid before the House, and the Government proceeded to secure its ratification, insisting upon the immediate passage of the necessary Bill, and refusing to delay action upon any consideration whatever. The Bill was accordingly passed, against the earnest but impotent protest of the Opposition.

Grip, December 18th, 1880.

GREAT FALL IN REAL ESTATE!!!
OUR NORTH WEST LANDS WILL SELL FOR AT LEAST $2 50 PER ACRE"
-Montreal Gazette Oct 1880
OUR NORTH WEST LANDS ARE NOT WORTH MORE THAN $1 00 PER ACRE"
-Montreal Gazette Dec 1880
MONTREAL GAZETTE
C. P. RAILWAY SYNDICATE BARGAIN
BARGAIN MUSH
OPPOSITION

"HOT HASTE!"

JOHN A.—"TAKE IT DOWN WHILE IT'S HOT; IT WON'T BE PALATABLE WHEN IT COOLS!"

THE SYNDICATE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The terms of the bargain were such as to create profound astonishment throughout the country. Aside from enormous subsidies in money and land (representing some $50,000,000), the Bill conferred franchises and monopolies upon the contracting company that were most dangerous and extravagant.

Grip, December 25th, 1880.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO THE SYNDICATE BOYS.
(THEY'LL HAVE A HAPPY NEW YEAR IF THE CONTRACT IS RATIFIED.)
EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION
NO CUSTOMS DUTIES
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO FREIGHT
PORTIONS OF R.R. NOW BUILT OR BUILDING
25 000 000 ACRES $50 000 000.
RIGHT TO DEFLECT MAIN LINE
$ 5,000,000
UNION PACIFIC STANDARD
AS FIRST RAN
$37,500 PER MILE FOR CENTRAL SEC. COULD BE WELL DONE FOR $15,000 PER
FOR THE DEAR LITTLE BOYS OF THE C.P.Ry. SYNDICATE
CONTRACT.

THE SYNDICATE'S CHRISTMAS TREE;

OR, THE TIME FOR GIVING THINGS AWAY.

THE CHARITY SEASON.

THIS Cartoon is intended to illustrate the same fact as the preceding one. The good things which the leaders of the Government decided to bestow upon the poverty-stricken Syndicate should certainly be continued, as they were, for the balance of the festive season. The peculiarity of the alms-giving was that these gentlemen were almoners rather than benefactors,—the dispensers of other people's provisions.

GRIP, JANUARY 1st, 1881.

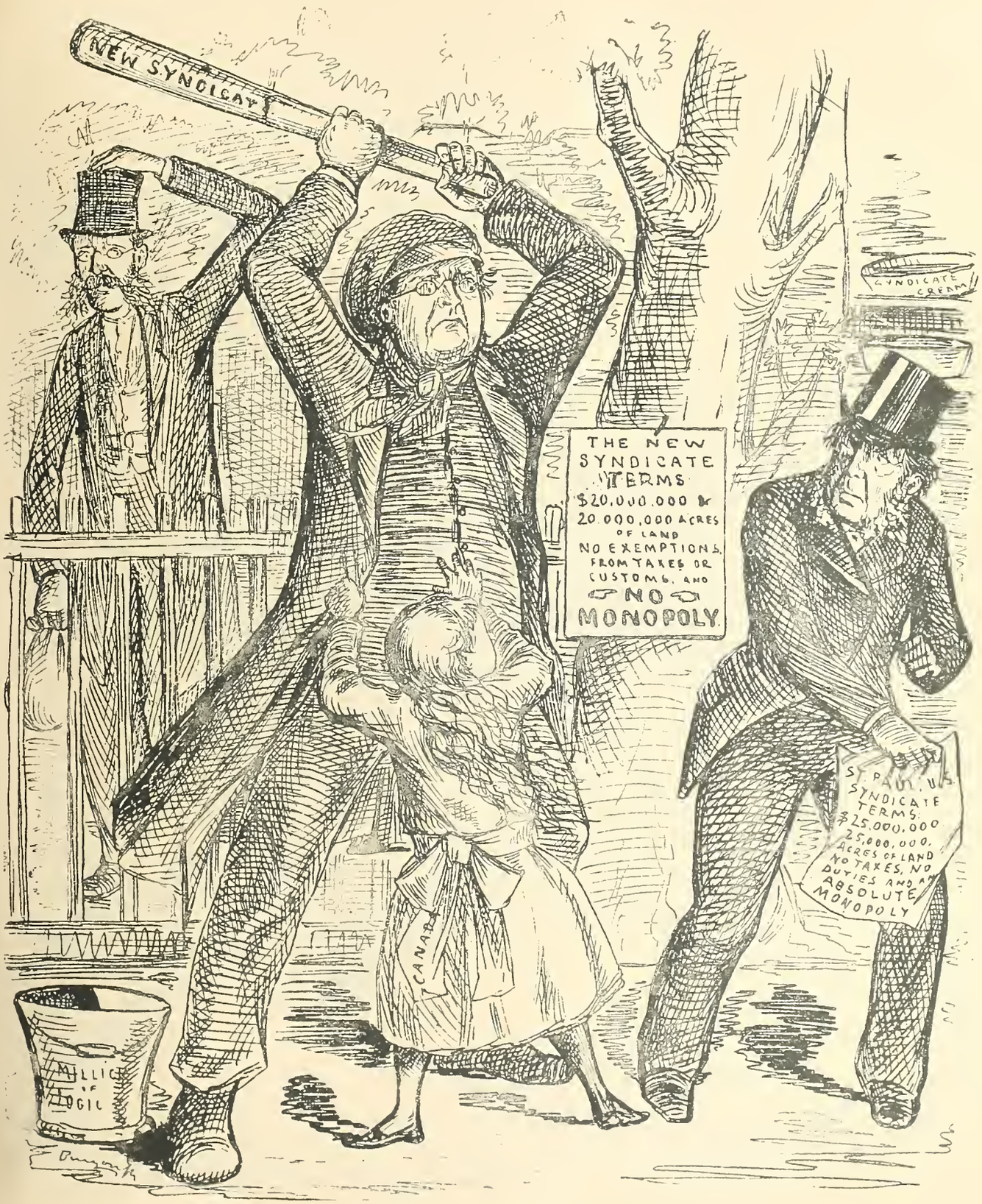
THE CHARITY SEASON.

ON AN ERRAND OF "GENEROSITY.

TABLEAU—THE RESCUE.

To Sir Charles Tupper is due the chief credit of carrying the railway bargain through the House. The Opposition, led by Mr. Blake, desperately fought against the monopoly clauses, but as it proved, in vain. The Cartoon appeared while the discussion was going on, and prognosticated a different ending. The scene depicted is from the play *Chris ana Lena*, familiar to Canadian audiences as performed by Messrs. Baker and Farron. At the end of the first act *Chris* rescues his employer's little girl from the clutches of the heavy villain of the piece.

GRIP, JANUARY 15th, 1881.



TABLEAU—THE RESCUE!

(WITH *GRIP'S* ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO BAKER AND FARRON, THE COMEDIANS.)

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

THE numerous amendments moved by members of the Opposition during the discussion of the Railway Bill were voted down by a majority which worked with all the perfection of a marionette.

GRIP, JANUARY 29th, 1881.

"TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS;"

OR, THE "NOBLE ATTITUDE" OF THE OPPOSITION.

THE OPPOSITION KNIFE ACT.

THE Opposition fight in Parliament being utterly hopeless, Mr. Blake relied upon the next appeal to the country to vindicate the wisdom of his course by turning out the Government.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 5th, 1881.

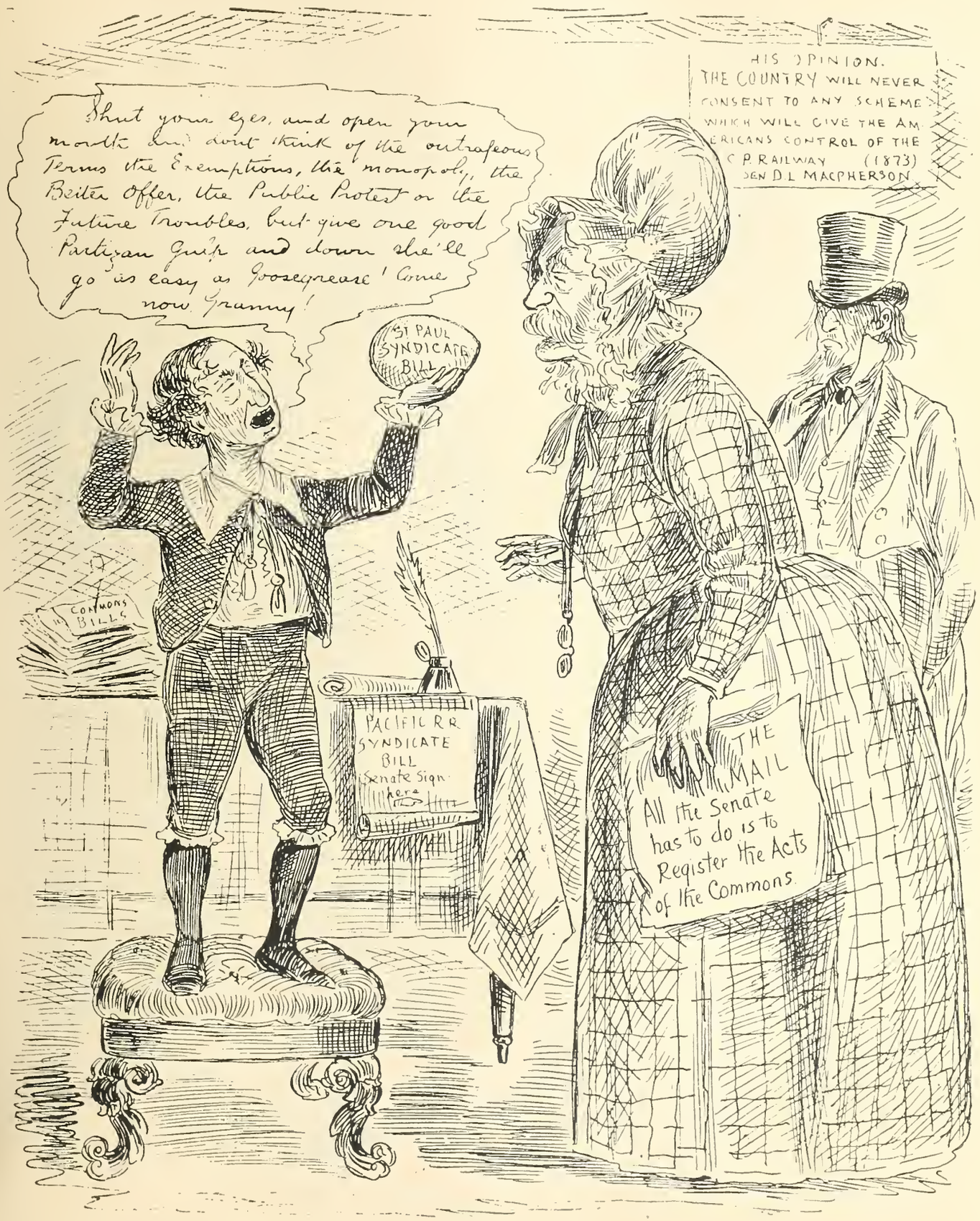
THE OPPOSITION KNIFE ACT.

PROFESSOR BLAKE.—"I WILL KEEP THIS KNIFE TO FINISH HIM WITH IN '83."

TEACHING HIS GRANNY TO SUCK A BAD EGG.

THE Bill having passed the House of Commons, it was in due course sent to the Senate. As this body was chiefly composed of appointees of the Premier, and as it had never been known to reject or materially alter a Conservative measure of whatever nature, the bargain was already as good as ratified. Sir David Macpherson was at this time Speaker of the Senate.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 12th, 1881.

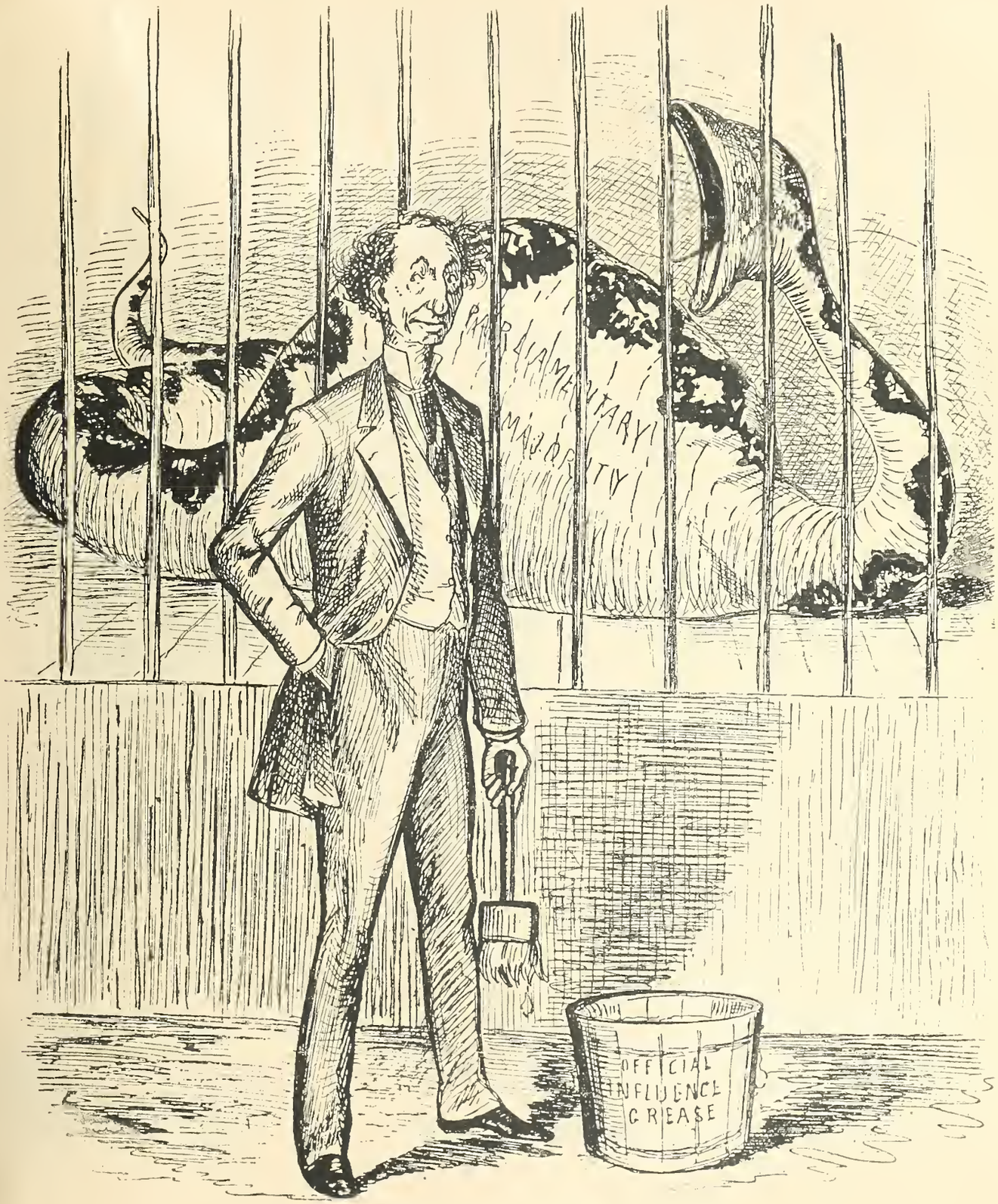

HIS OPINION.
THE COUNTRY WILL NEVER CONSENT TO ANY SCHEME WHICH WILL GIVE THE AMERICANS CONTROL OF THE C.P. RAILWAY (1873)
SEN D.L. MACPHERSON
Shut your eyes, and open your mouth and dont think of the outrageous Terms the Exemptions, the monopoly, the Better Offer, the Public Protest or the Future Troubles, but give one good Partizan Gulp and down she'll go as easy as Goosegrease! Come now, Granny!
ST PAUL SYNDICATE BILL
COMMONS BILL
PACIFIC R.R. SYNDICATE BILL
Senate Sign here
THE MAIL
All the Senate has to do is to Register the Acts of the Commons

TEACHING HIS GRANNY TO SUCK A BAD EGG.

THE CONTRACT SWALLOWED.

That this outrageous bargain should have been ratified after full discussion of its details, and in the presence of a *bona fide* offer of equally competent contractors to build the road at vastly less cost, was another striking illustration of the swallowing capacity of Canadian partyism.

Grip, February 19th, 1881.



THE CONTRACT SWALLOWED.

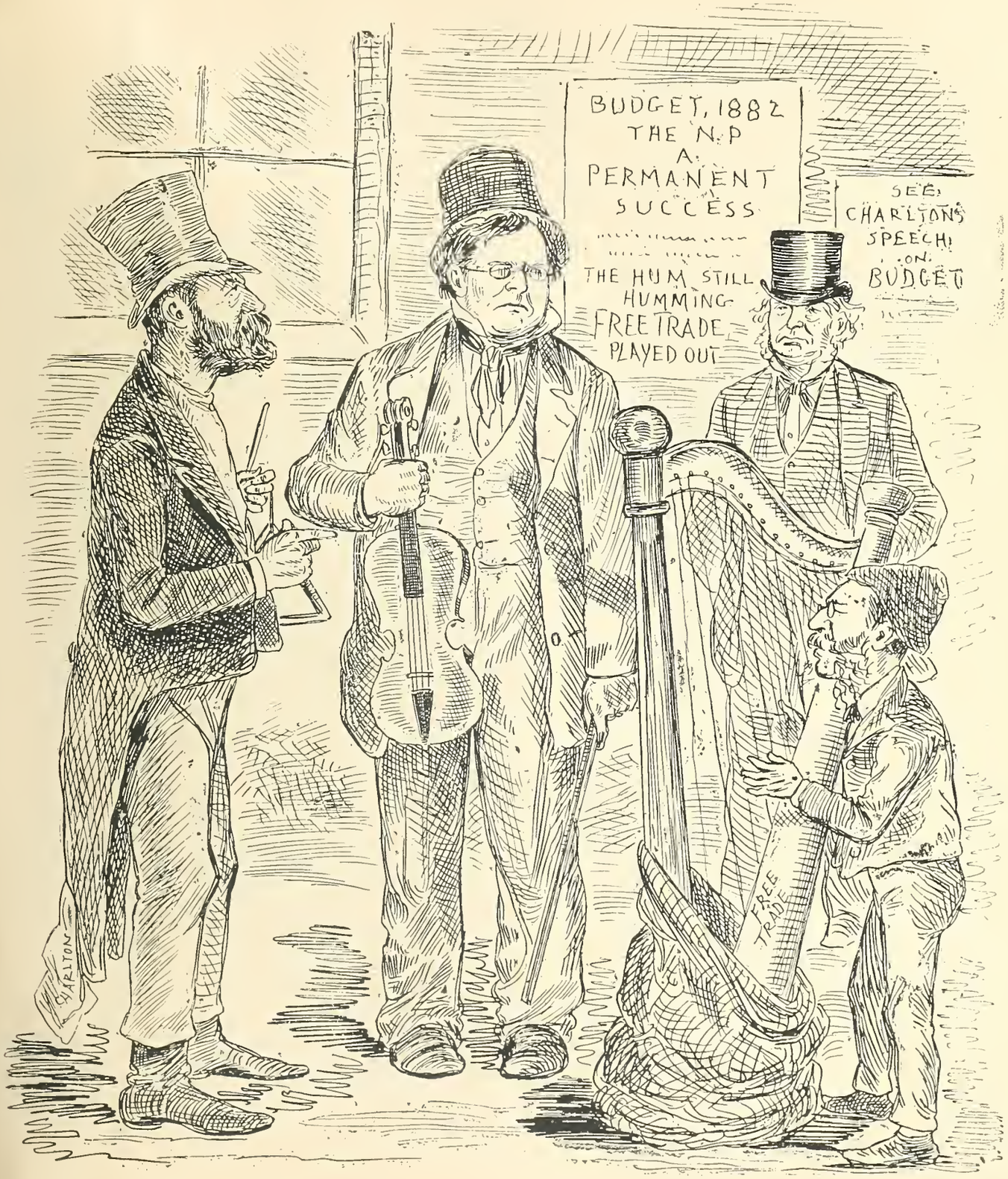
(A Sequel to Cartoon January 1st, 1881.)

SIR JOHN.—"YES, IT'S DOWN, SURE ENOUGH; BUT I'M AFRAID IT WON'T DIGEST."

A CHANGE OF TUNE.

PARLIAMENT proceeded with its business, and during a debate upon the trade question Mr. Charlton, of the Opposition, expressed views favorable to the protective theory. This was thought to indicate a "change of tune" on the part of the Grits, who as a body favored the revenue-tariff policy.

GRIP, MARCH 5th, 1881.



A CHANGE OF TUNE.

CHARLTON.—"SAY, BOSS, CAN'T WE PLAY SOME *PROTECTION* MUSIC? SEEMS TO ME IT'S MORE POP'LAR WITH THE PUBLIC JES NOW. THEY APPEAR TO ACT AS THOUGH OUR FREE TRADE AIRS WAS PLAYED OUT."

THE SCOTT ACT CANDLE SNUFFED OUT.

The Scott Act, a local-option measure prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, had been carried by popular vote in several counties, but in the opinion of the temperance element it required some amendments to ensure its full efficacy. A Bill securing these amendments passed the House of Commons, but in the Senate it was defeated, and in its stead an amendment permitting the sale of beer and wine in "Scott Act counties" was proposed by Senator Almon, and carried.

Grip, March 19th, 1881.

Hold! Hold, Granny! I asked you to improve the Candle, not to snuff it out altogether!!
SEN. ALMON'S AMENDMENT TO SCOTT ACT
ALE, BEER, WINE, LAGER &c TO BE PERMITTED

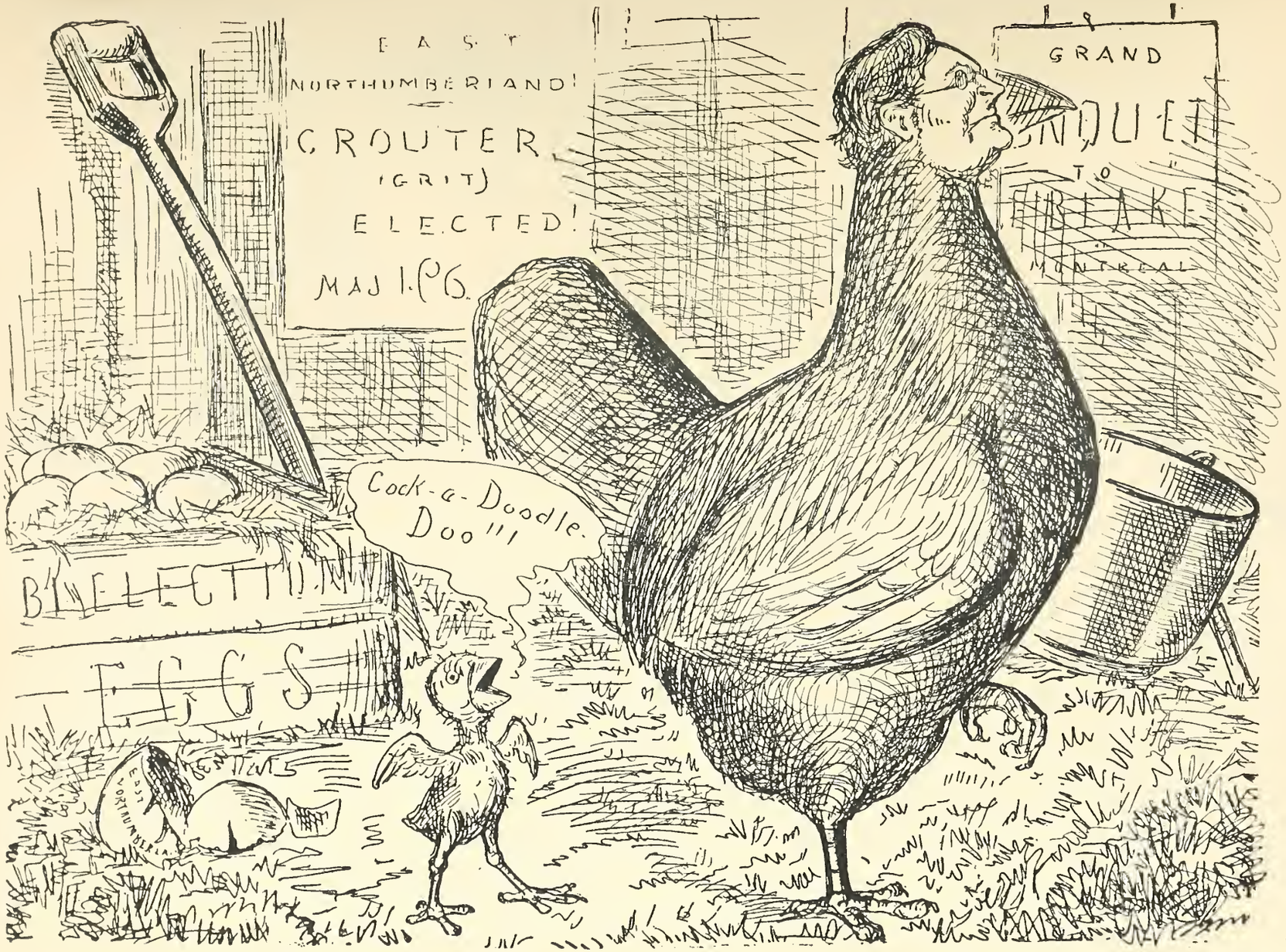
THE SCOTT ACT CANDLE SNUFFED OUT.

OLD MRS. SENATE, BEING REQUESTED TO TRIM THE WICK, MALICIOUSLY SNUFFS OUT THE PROHIBITORY FLAME!

THE FIRST CHICK OF SPRING.

The first bye-election was carried by the Reformers, when Mr. Crouter was elected to represent East Northumberland.

Grip, April 2nd, 1881.



THE FIRST CHICK OF SPRING.

THE TOO-ASPIRING LEADER.

Complaints were again heard of Mr. Blake's tendency to speculative politics and want of adaptation to the practical duties of leadership. With all his brilliancy, learning and honor (perhaps, alas, on account of these qualities) he failed to make the progress his followers had hoped for.

Grip, April 9th, 1881.

THE TOO-ASPIRING LEADER.

THE THREE F'S—A FAIR, FAULTLESS FIT.

Apropos of the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, which gave almost universal satisfaction. The great English statesman having received a copy of this Cartoon from a Canadian friend, wrote to express his thanks for the compliment.

Grip, April 16th, 1881.

THE THREE F'S—A FAIR, FAULTLESS FIT.

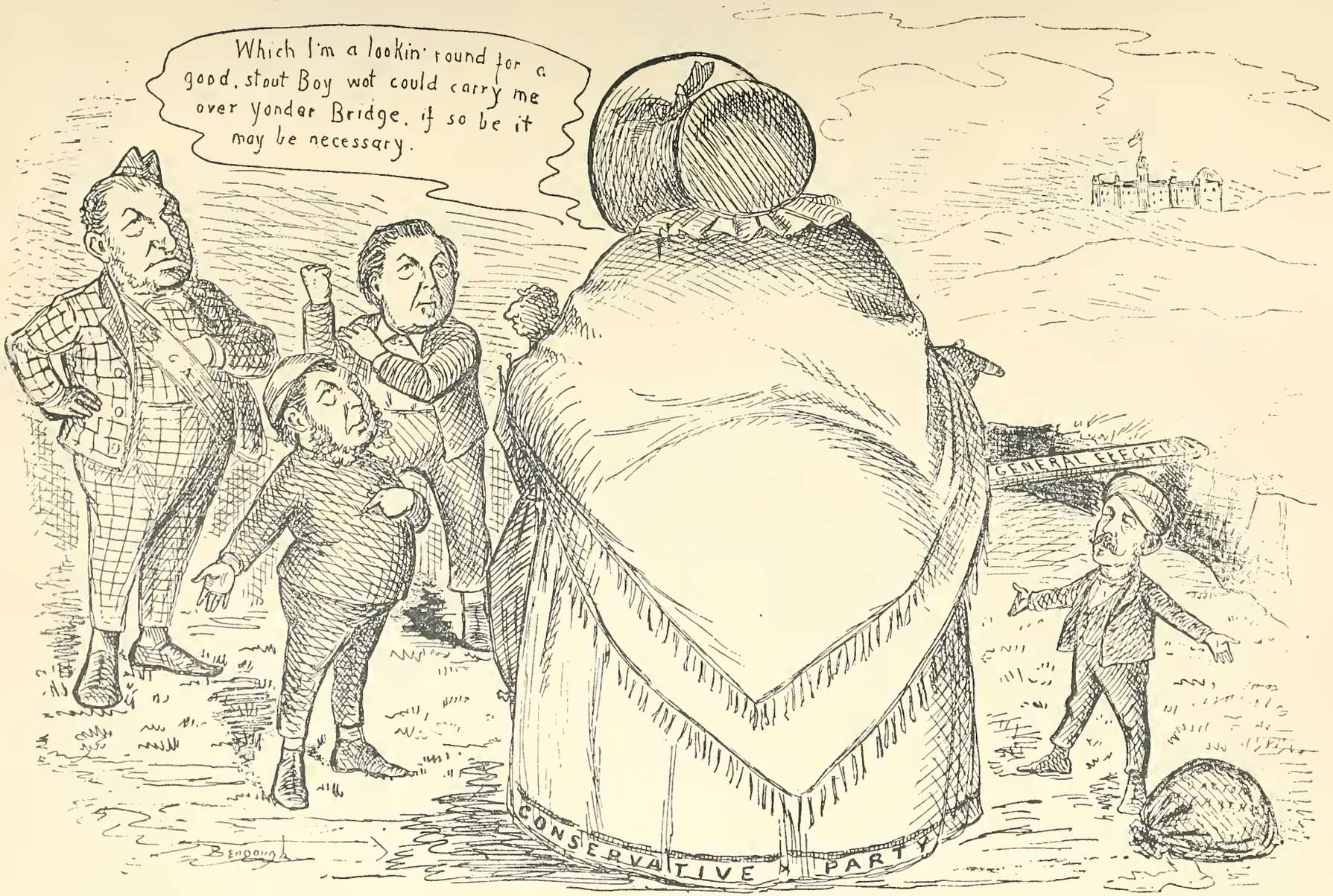
GLADSTONE.—"WELL, PADDY, HOW DOES THAT FIT YOU?"

PADDY.—"FIT, SUR? SURE IT'S TOO GOOD ENTIRELY! YEZ HAVE LEFT NO TAIL FOR ONE TO RAISE A BIT AV A QUARREL ON, BAD LUCK TO YEZ!"

WHO'LL BE SIR JOHN'S SUCCESSOR?

RUMORS of Sir John's early retirement from the Conservative leadership were, for the hundredth time, afloat. Amongst the alleged aspirants for the position were Sir Alexander T. Galt, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P.

GRIP, APRIL 23rd, 1881.

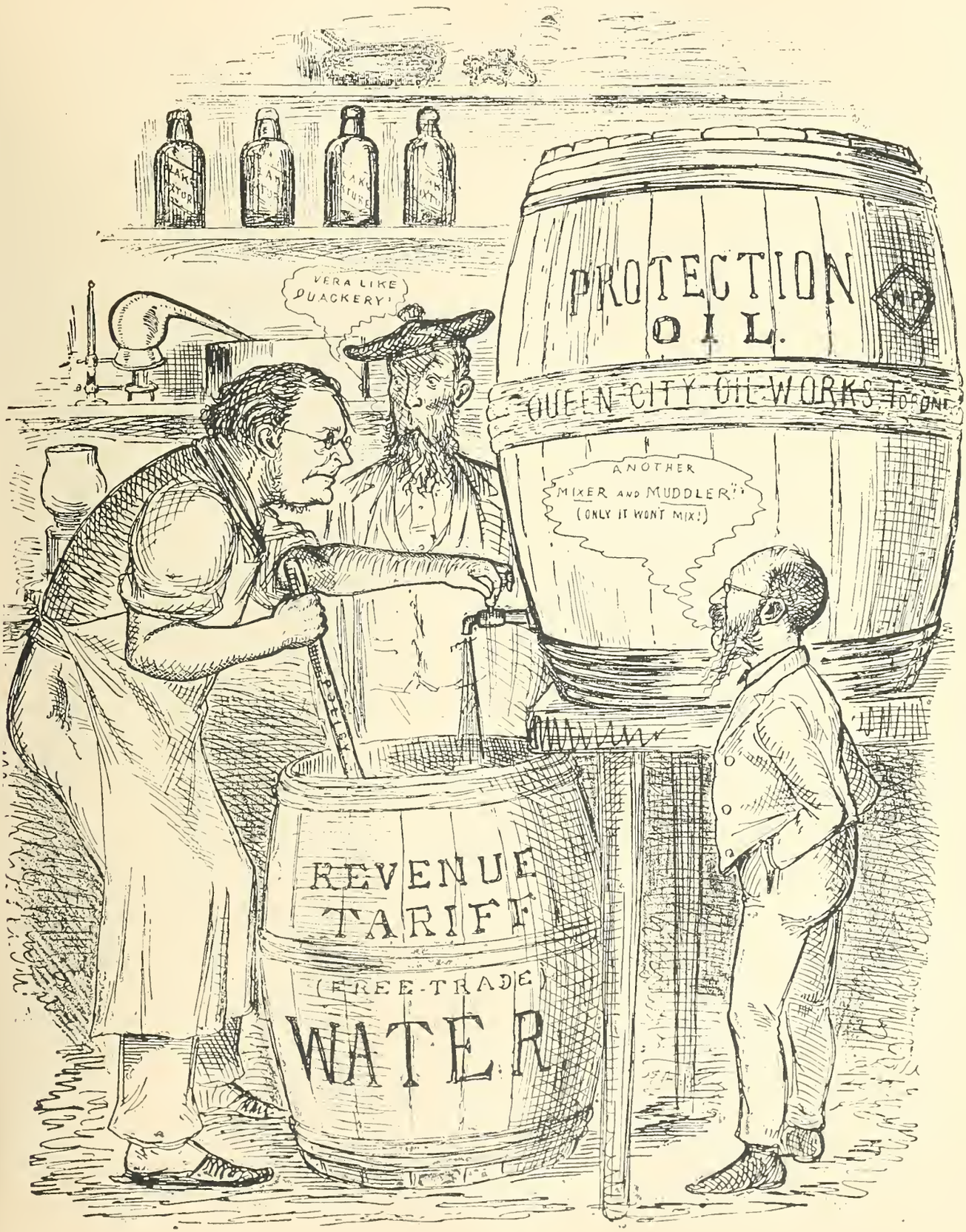

Which I'm a lookin' round for a good, stout Boy wot could carry me over yonder Bridge, if so be it may be necessary.
GENERAL EFFECT
CONSERVATIVE PARTY

WHO'LL BE SIR JOHN'S SUCCESSOR?

OUR NATIVE MANUFACTURER.

MR. BLAKE had announced that the Reform Fiscal Policy could not, under the circumstances, be simply tariff for revenue, but must contain a protective element, as that system had been fastened upon the country.

GRIP, APRIL 30th, 1881.



OUR NATIVE MANUFACTURER; OR, BLAKE'S INCIDENTAL MIXTURE.

CUTTING THE APRON STRING.

THE *Globe* had announced that it was not the organ of any Party, and felt free to criticize the acts of all public men. This statement received special importance from the not too cordial relations existing between the editor of the *Globe* and the Reform leader, already referred to.

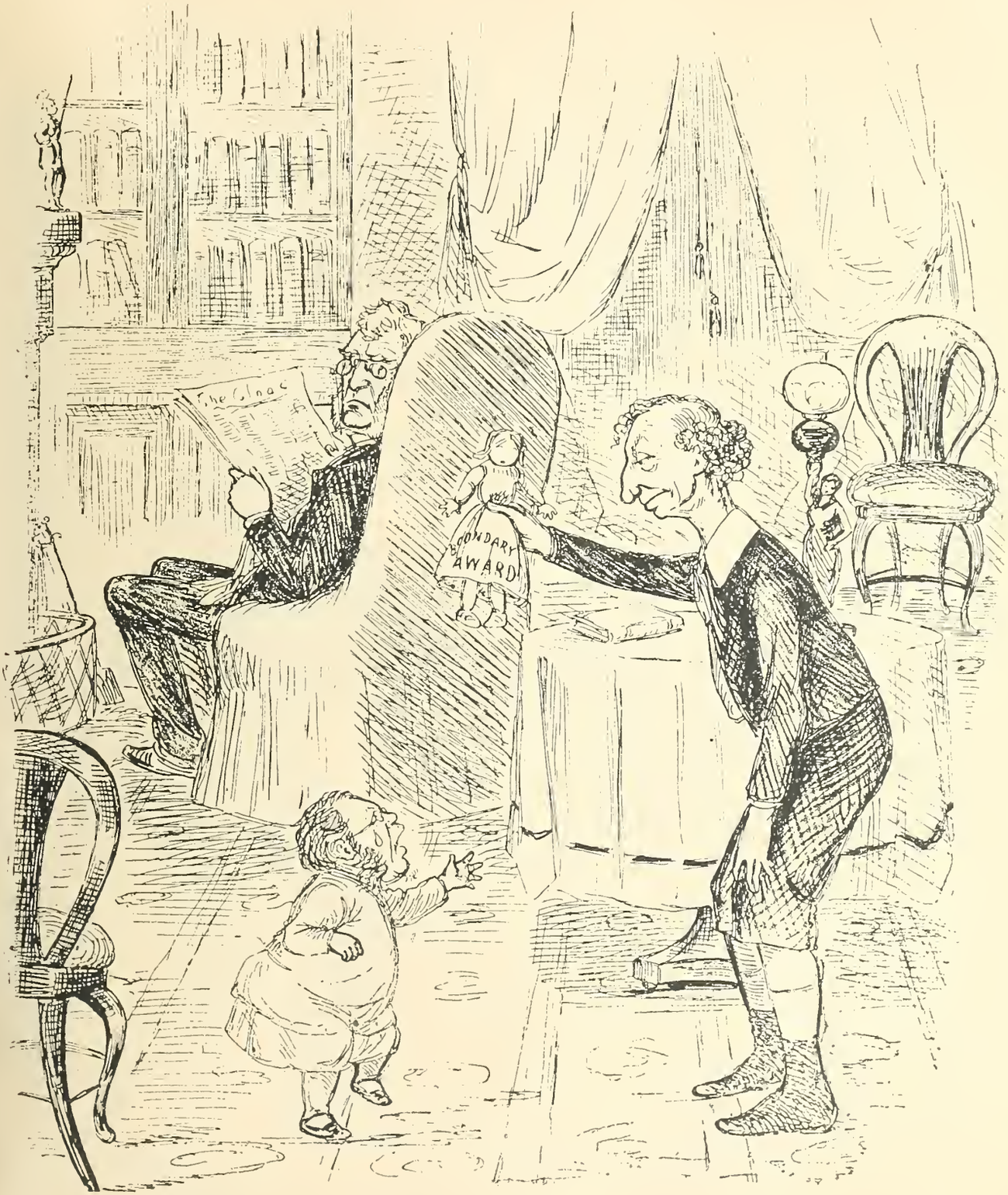
GRIP, MAY 7th, 1881.

CUTTING THE APRON STRING; OR, THE "TRUE POSITION" MADE PLAIN.

THE TANTALIZING TEASE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the judgments of the courts in Ontario's favor, the Dominion Government still withheld the ratification of the award of the Boundary Commission. Sir Francis Hincks, who had acted as one of the Commissioners, delivered a lecture in Toronto, by request, upon the question, in which he declared that the position assumed by the Ottawa Government was untenable and dishonest.

GRIP, MAY 14th, 1881.



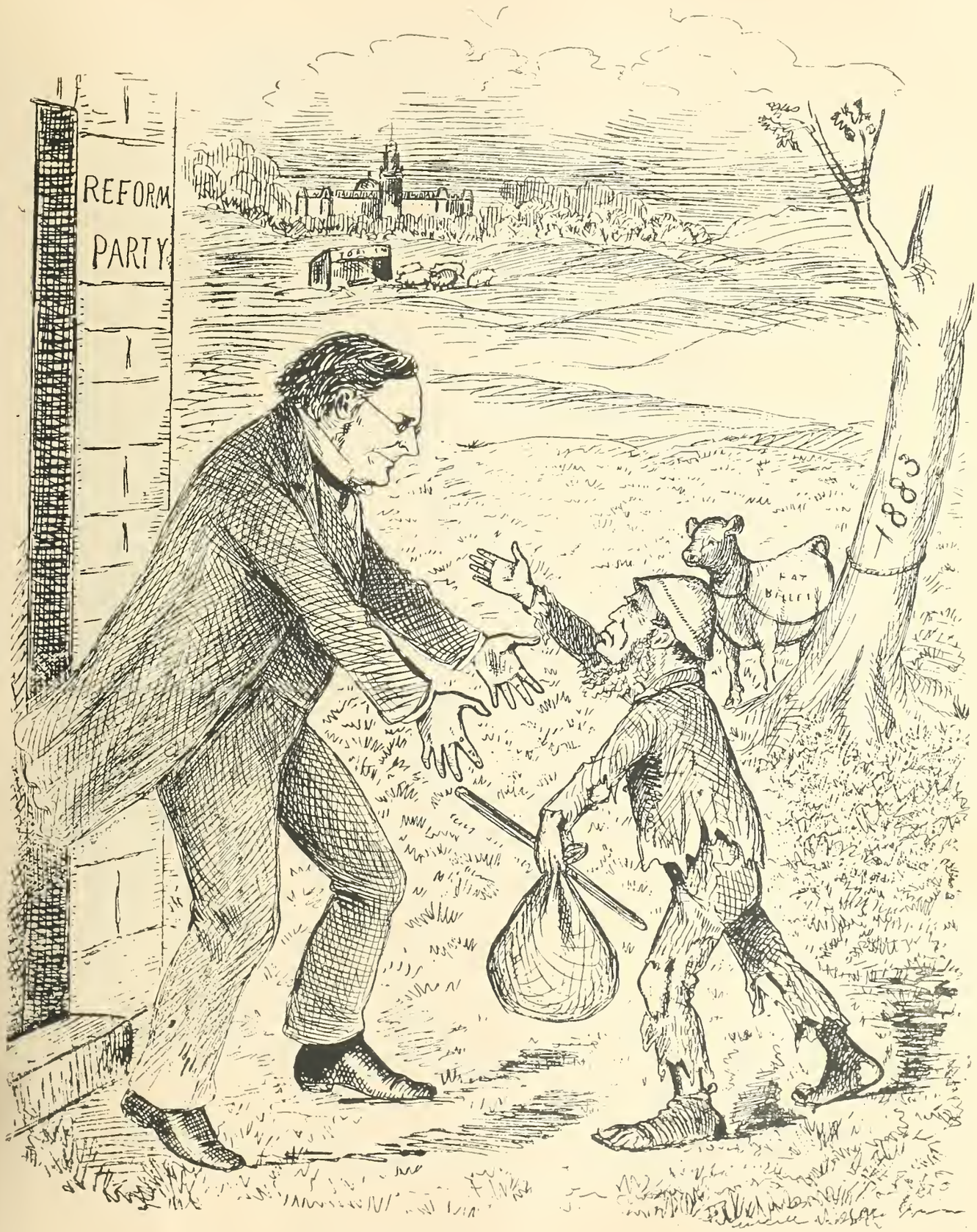
THE TANTALIZING TEASE.

SIR F. HINCKS—"STOP YOUR NONSENSE, JACK, AND GIVE UP THAT BOUNDARY AWARD, INSTANTLY."

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND was invited to preside at a banquet tendered to Hon. Edward Blake, and accepted the invitation. This act was taken to signalize Sir William's return to the Reform Party after a lengthened absence—dating from his entrance of the Coalition Cabinet at the time of Confederation.

GRIP, MAY 28th, 1881.



THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

GOOD NEWS FROM 'OME.

Sir John Macdonald had gone to England to consult the eminent physician, Sir Henry Clarke, upon the malady from which he was suffering (and which it was thought would compel his early retirement from the leadership). The opinion of the doctor that the trouble was not of an organic nature, was received in Canada with great pleasure. Mr. Gordon Brown, editor of the *Globe*, happened to be in England at the time, which was shortly after that journal had announced that it was "not an organ."

Grip, June 11th, 1881.

GOOD NEWS FROM 'OME!

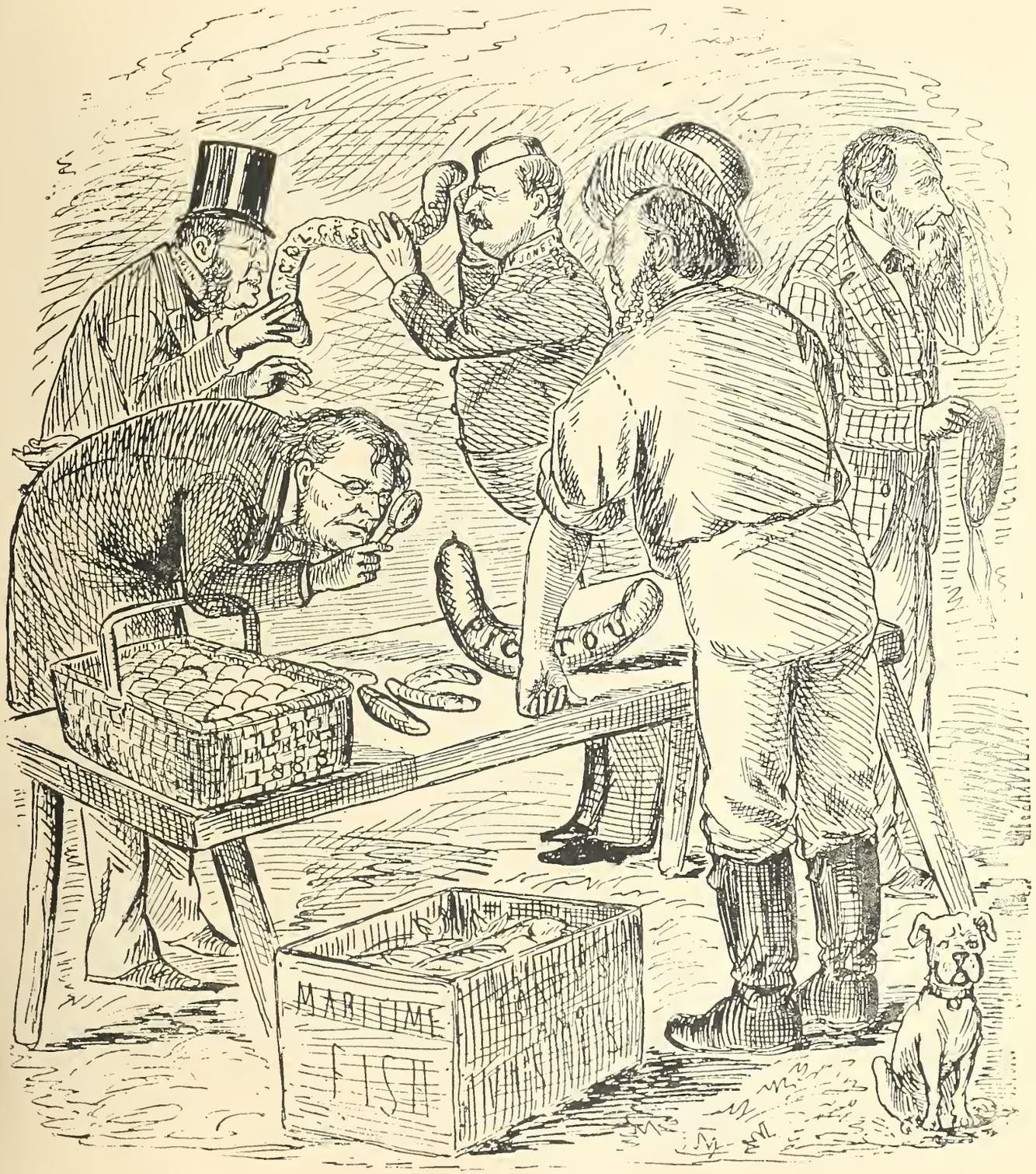
DR. ANDREW CLARK.—"YOU ONLY REQUIRE REST, SIR; YOU ARE NOT SUFFERING FROM ANY ORGAN-IC TROUBLE."

SIR JOHN (ASIDE TO C WONDER HOW *HE* FOUND OUT THAT THE *GLOBE* IS NOT AN ORGAN."

EXTRACTING GRIT SUNBEAMS FROM TORY CUCUMBERS.

THE defeat of the Reform candidate in Pictou, N.S., gave a set-back to the hopes of a reaction against the Government. The Reform leaders and newspapers would not accept the event as proving anything against their theory, but sought to show that, on the contrary, it really strengthened their contention.

GRIP, JUNE 25th, 1881.



"EXTRACTING GRIT SUNBEAMS FROM TORY CUCUMBERS."

(A RATHER DIFFICULT TUPPERATION.)

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

Mr. J. B. Plumb, M.P., and Mr. Thomas White, M.P., about this time distinguished themselves by publicly attacking Grip for its alleged unfairness to the Conservative Party. It always remained a disputed point as to which valiant gentleman had succeeded in killing the obnoxious bird.

Grip, July 2nd, 1881.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

'Twas I, says Burr Plumb,
I knocked him dumb!

Oh, no, not quite!
'Twas I, says Tom White.

WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS.

THOSE who know anything of the rancor which distinguished Canadian politics will not need to be told that this picture, as A. Ward would say, was "drawed sarkastic."

GRIP, JULY 16th, 1881.

WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS!

SIR CHARLES.—"HOW HAPPY WE OUGHT TO BE, MR. STEEL RAILS, THAT CANADA HAS NO SYSTEM OF *SPOILS*."
MR. MACKENZIE.—"TRUE, SIR SECTION B., AND THAT WE HAVE NO PARTY BITTERNESS."

HE'S A BAD MAN AND HE CARRIES A RAZOR.

Mr. Blake and Mr. Anglin (ex M.P.) had set out on a speech-making tour of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Blake was heralded in advance by articles of the most malignant kind in the Government papers. The portrait of him attempted in the Cartoon is a careful compilation of some of these complimentary allusions.

Grip, July 23rd, 1881.

HE'S A BAD MAN, AND HE CARRIES A RAZOR!

SAM SLICK AMONG THE BLUENOSES.

MR. BLAKE was well received by the people down by the sea, and his numerous addresses attracted much attention. The object of his visit was to make votes, just as that of the famous Sam Slick had been to sell clocks.

GRIP, JULY 30th, 1881.

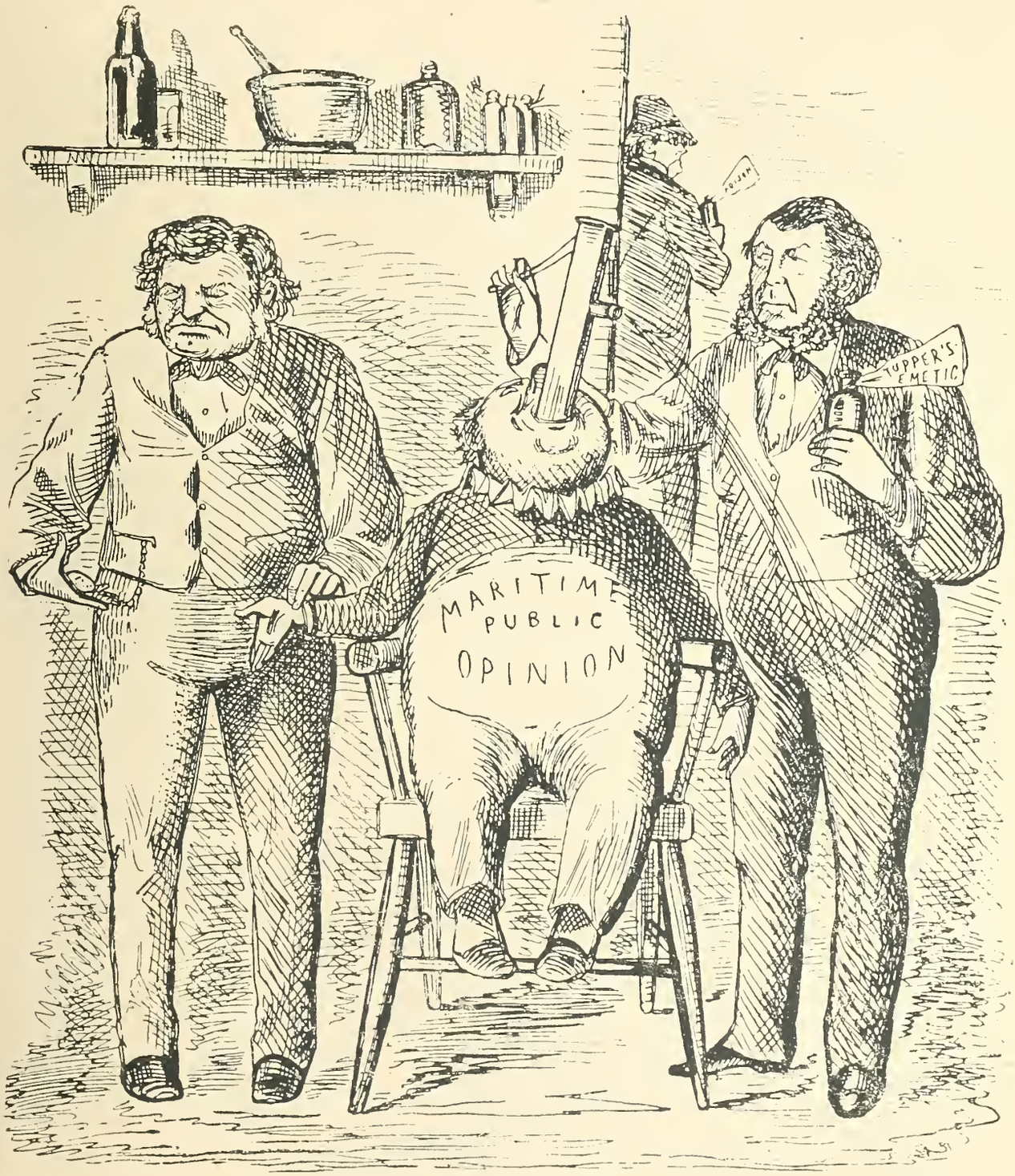
SAM SLICK AMONG THE BLUENOSES;

OR, "SOFT SAWDER AND HUMAN NATUR'."

COUNTERACTING THE POISON.

Mr. Blake was promptly followed through the Lower Provinces by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley, who ably advocated the cause of the Government, and sought to counteract the Opposition leader's influence.

Grip, August 6th, 1881.



COUNTERACTING THE POISON!

LIKE WATER SPILT UPON THE GROUND.

THE favor with which the Conservative Knights were received seemed to indicate that little had been achieved by the Liberal visitors to improve Opposition prospects in the Maritime Provinces.

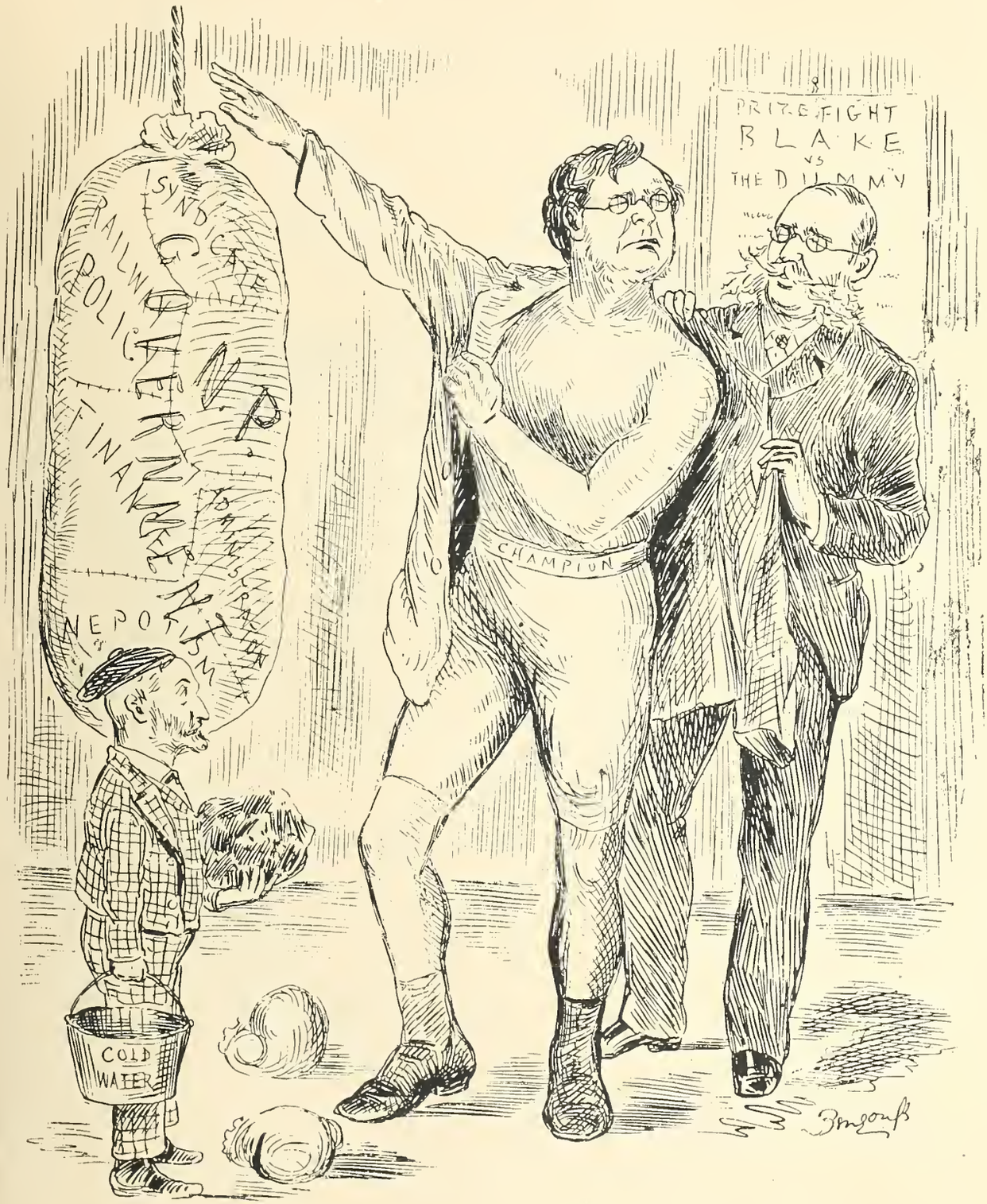
GRIP, AUGUST 27th, 1881.

"LIKE WATER SPILT UPON THE GROUND."

THE END OF THE BATTLE.

Mr. Blake's return from his Maritime trip is here referred to.

Grip, September 3rd, 1881.



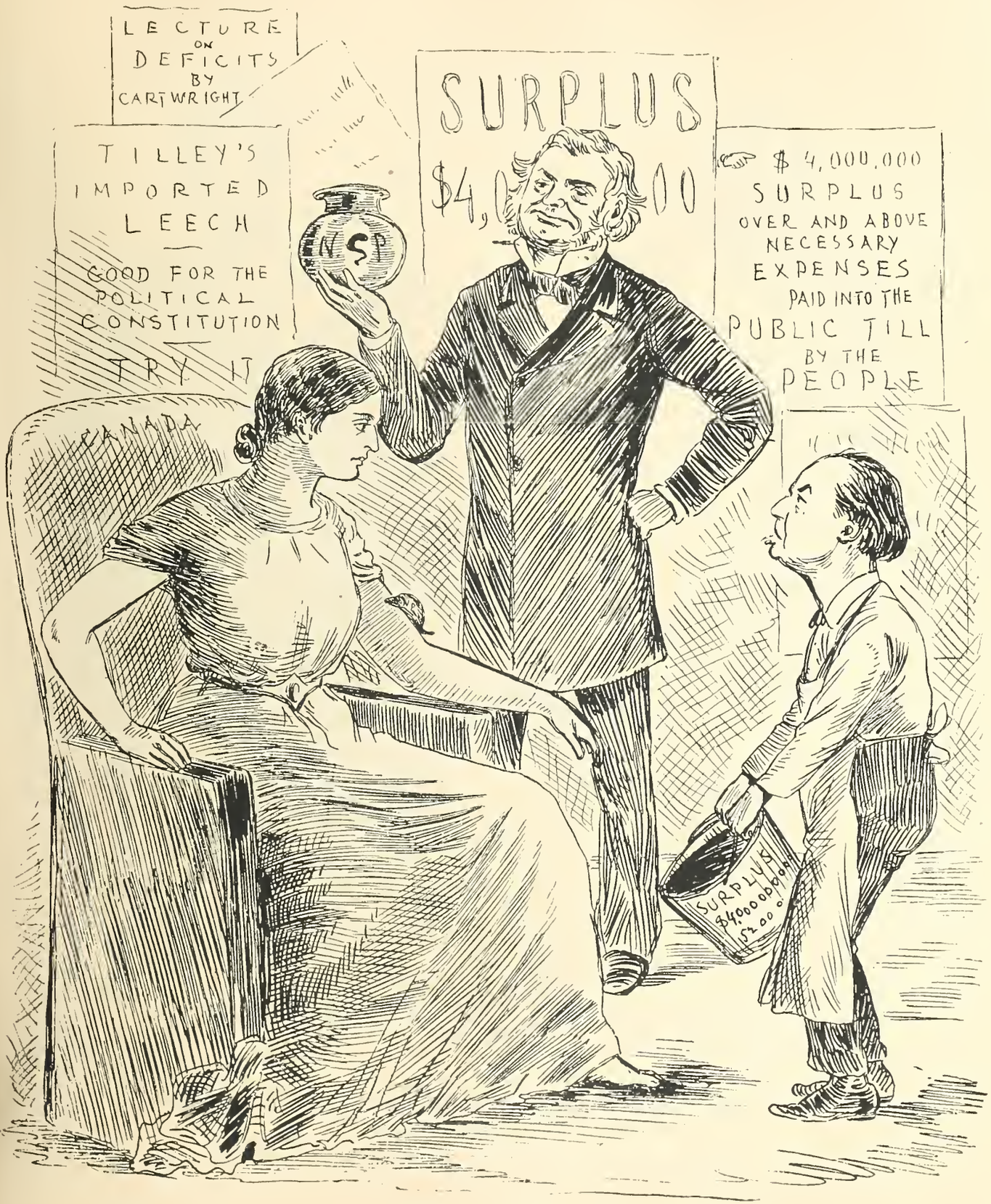
THE END OF THE "BATTLE."

BLAKE, *ALIAS* "THE ONTARIO PET," CONQUERS EASILY.

MISS CANADA'S SURPLUS.

THE Government boasted of a large surplus of revenue, and paid no attention to the carping critics who kept reminding them that a large surplus simply meant an unnecessary bleeding of the tax-payer.

GRIP, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1881.


LECTURE ON DEFICITS BY CARTWRIGHT
TILLEY'S IMPORTED LEECH
GOOD FOR THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION
TRY IT
SURPLUS
$4,000,000
$ 4,000,000 SURPLUS OVER AND ABOVE NECESSARY EXPENSES PAID INTO THE PUBLIC TILL BY THE PEOPLE
CANADA
N S
SURPLUS $4000000 52 00

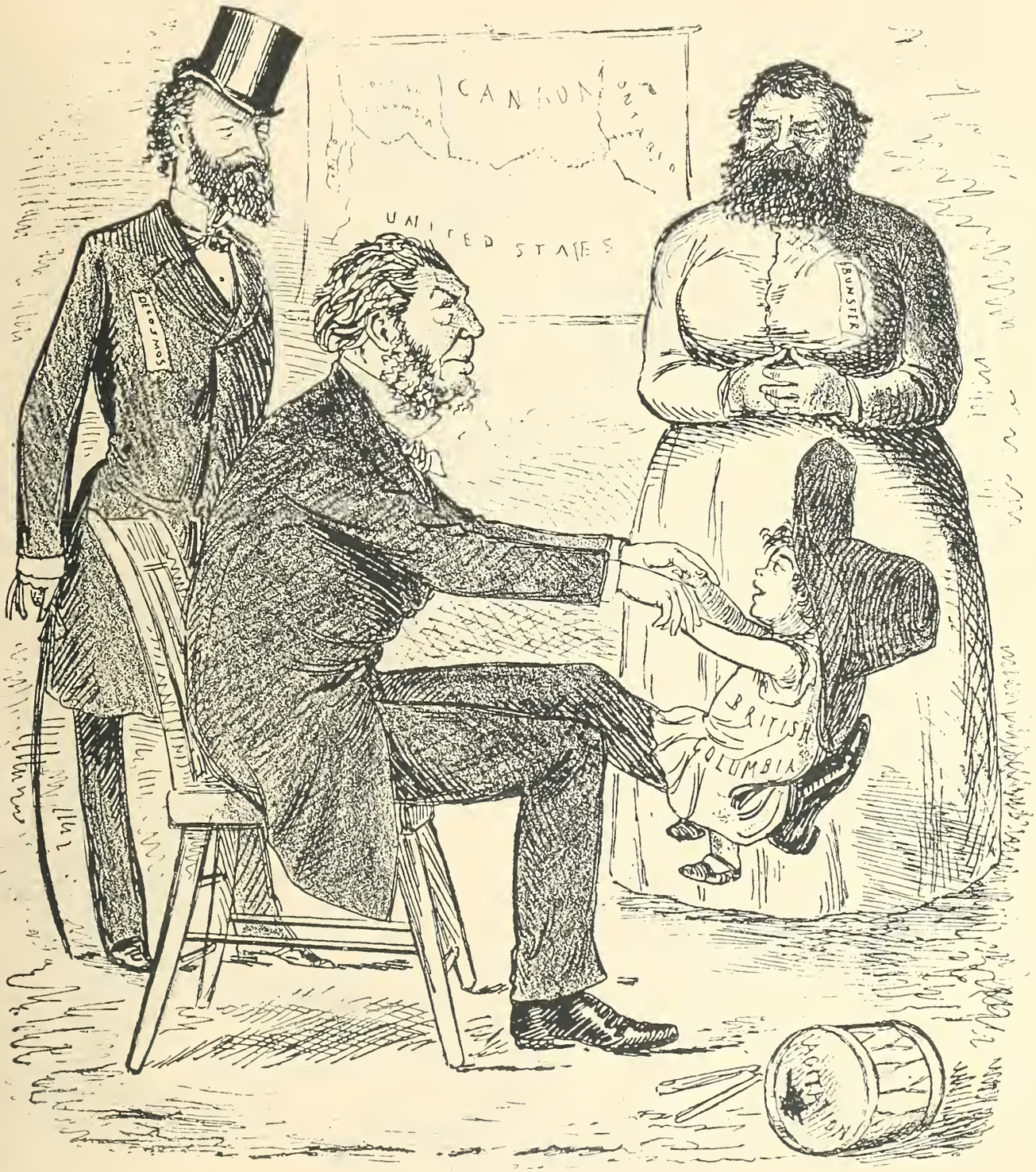
MISS CANADA'S SURPLUS.

LANGEVIN (DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT).—"SEE, MADAME, OUR LEECH HAS DRAWN A GREAT SURPLUS OF BLOOD FROM YOU; YOU MUST BE GROWING STRONGER."

THE PACIFIC YOUNGSTER PACIFIED.

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, paid a visit to British Columbia, and to all appearance was successful in his efforts to convince the people of that Province of the good intentions of the Government. A want of confidence had been the prevailing feeling there ever since the inauguration of the Railway scheme of the Reform Government.

Grip, September 17th, 1881.



THE PACIFIC YOUNGSTER PACIFIED.

SIR CHARLES.—"WELL, THEN, AND DID HIS BAD, BAD MACKENZIE MAKE A FOOLEY TOOLEY OF HIM, SO HE DID; BUT HE SHALL HAVE HIS ISLAND RAILWAY, SO HE SHALL; AND HE'LL ALWAYS VOTE FOR HIS SIR CHARLEY, SO HE SHALL!"

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Sir John Macdonald returned home from his visit to England, and unusual pleasure was exhibited in welcoming him on account of the hopeful deliverance as to his health made by Sir Henry Clarke, and already alluded to.

Grip, September 24th, 1881.

HOME, SWEET HOME!

OUR FINANCIAL *BON VIVANT.*

THE presence of a large surplus in the Treasury encouraged the Government to launch out into many expensive enterprises, and to be more lavish than ever in the bestowing of subsidies upon railways in the various Provinces.

GRIP, OCTOBER 1st, 1881

OUR FINANCIAL *BON VIVANT.*

"He lives not wisely, but too well."

SIR JOHN.—"DOES IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU, SIR LEONARD, THAT THIS SORT OF THING IS—ER—ER—INJUDICIOUS?"

MUZZLING THE GREEDY CALF.

THE leaders of the Opposition, and particularly Sir R. Cartwright, raised a loud cry of warning against the Government's course in financial matters. They demanded that a reduction of the tariff should be made to relieve the tax-payers, who were already paying in millions more than the necessities of the country called for.

GRIP, OCTOBER 8th, 1881.

MUZZLING THE GREEDY CALF.

THE AID OF A GLASS.

Sir John Macdonald had made very extravagant promises as to the marvels which the N. P. would produce in the way of factories, etc., etc. As these glowing views failed of anything like full realization, the ante-election statements were a favorite morsel with the *Globe* and other Opposition papers.

Grip, October 15th, 1881.

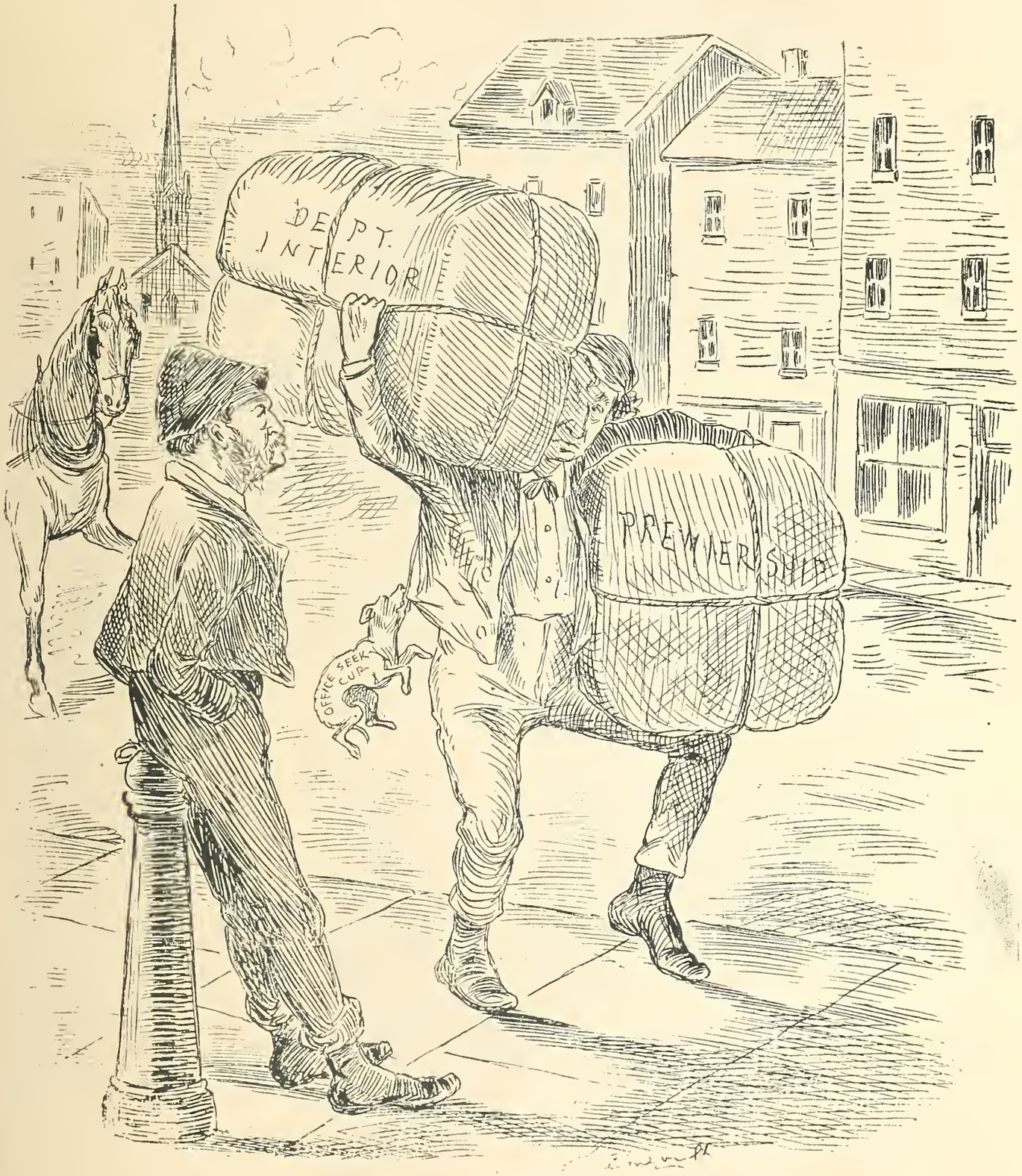
THE AID OF A GLASS!

GORDON B.—"AH! YOU'RE RIGHT, SIR JOHN; LOOKING THROUGH *THIS* MEDIUM I DO SEE FACTORY CHIMNEYS IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE IN THE COUNTRY."

OUR OVER-LADEN ERRAND BOY.

In view of Sir John's delicate health his friends advised that he should be relieved of a portion of his public duties.

TOBER 22nd, 1881.



OUR OVER-LADEN ERRAND BOY.

BOBBY PHIPPS (AGGRAVATINGLY).—"I KNOW A COVE WOT COULD HELP YOU TO CARRY THEM PARCELS; COULD CARRY EITHER ONE OF 'EM FOR YOU—BUT HE WON'T."

WHO'S CAPTURED THE MOST BIRDS?

THE speechifying campaign had been briskly kept up during the recess in all the Provinces. The practical results, however, could only be known when the people were appealed to.

GRIP, OCTOBER 29th, 1881.

WHO'S CAPTURED THE MOST BIRDS?

(WAIT TILL THE *FALL*—1883.)

THAT TROUBLESOME YOUNGSTER.

THE C. P. R. Syndicate next threw out hints that it would be pleased to possess itself of the timber along the line east of Winnipeg. This property, according to the decision of the Boundary Commission, belonged to Ontario.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 5th, 1881.

THAT TROUBLESOME YOUNGSTER.

INDULGENT MAMMA MACDONALD.—"IT MUST BE A GOOD LITTLE MONOPOLY, AND IT MUSN'T CRY FOR OLIVER'S THINGS, OR MAMMA 'LL HAVE TO——"

SPINSTER BLAKE (SOTTO VOCE).—"OH, IF *I* ONLY HAD THE MANAGEMENT OF THAT CHE-ILD!"

WHAT'S BECOME OF IT?

THE Reform Party, under Mr. Blake's leadership, had not as yet announced any definite measures as the object of their efforts.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 12th, 1881.

WHAT'S BECOME OF IT?

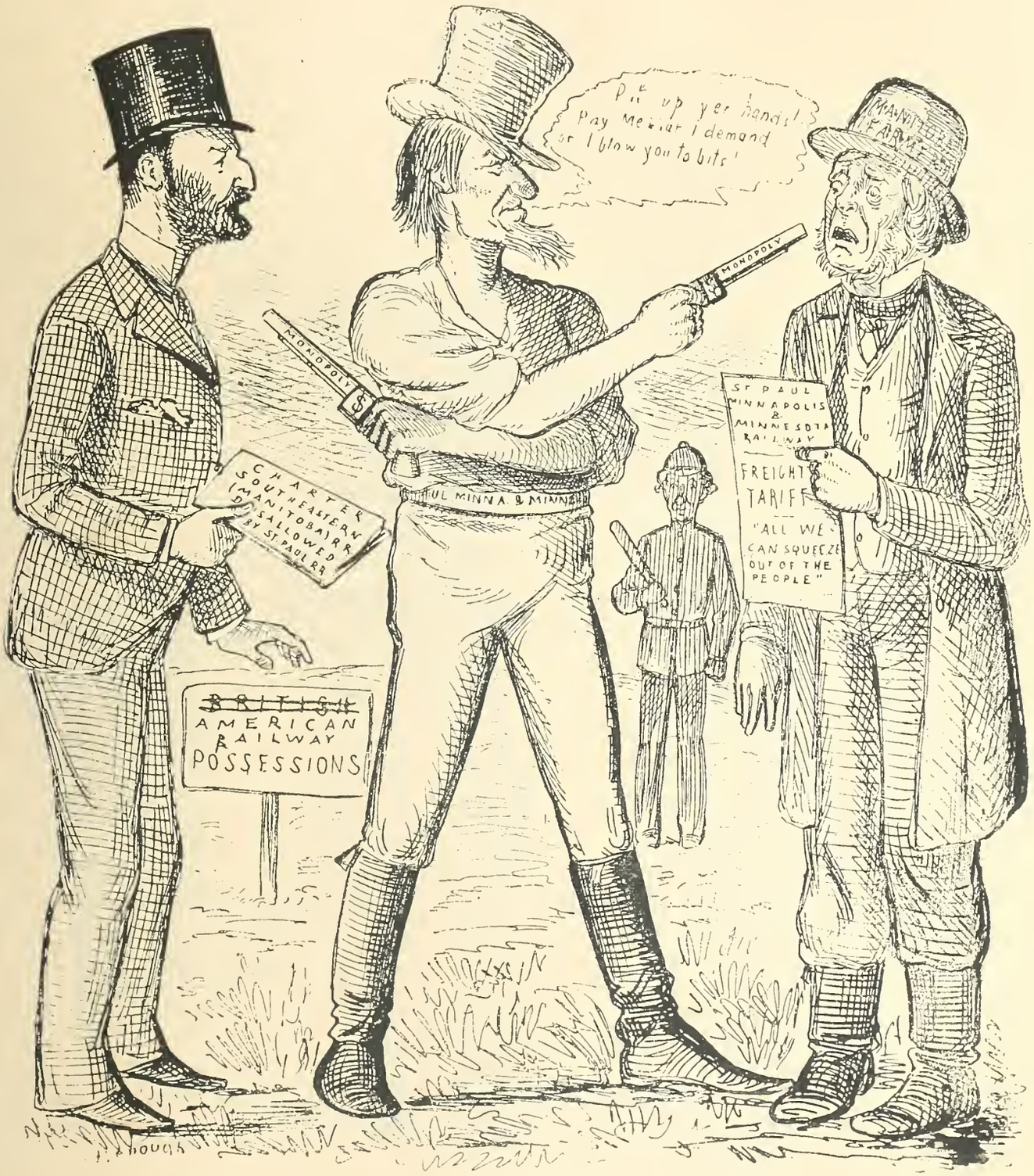
JACK A.—"LOST ANYTHING, BOSS?'

REFORM PARTY.—"I THOUGHT I HAD A POLICY ABOUT ME SOMEWHERE!"

THE (RAIL) "ROAD AGENT."

The Dominion Government intimated their intention of disallowing a charter granted by the Legislature of Manitoba for the construction of a line competing with the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad, within the boundaries of that Province. Dr. Schultz, M.P., was a prominent promoter of the proposed line.

Grip, November 19th, 1881.



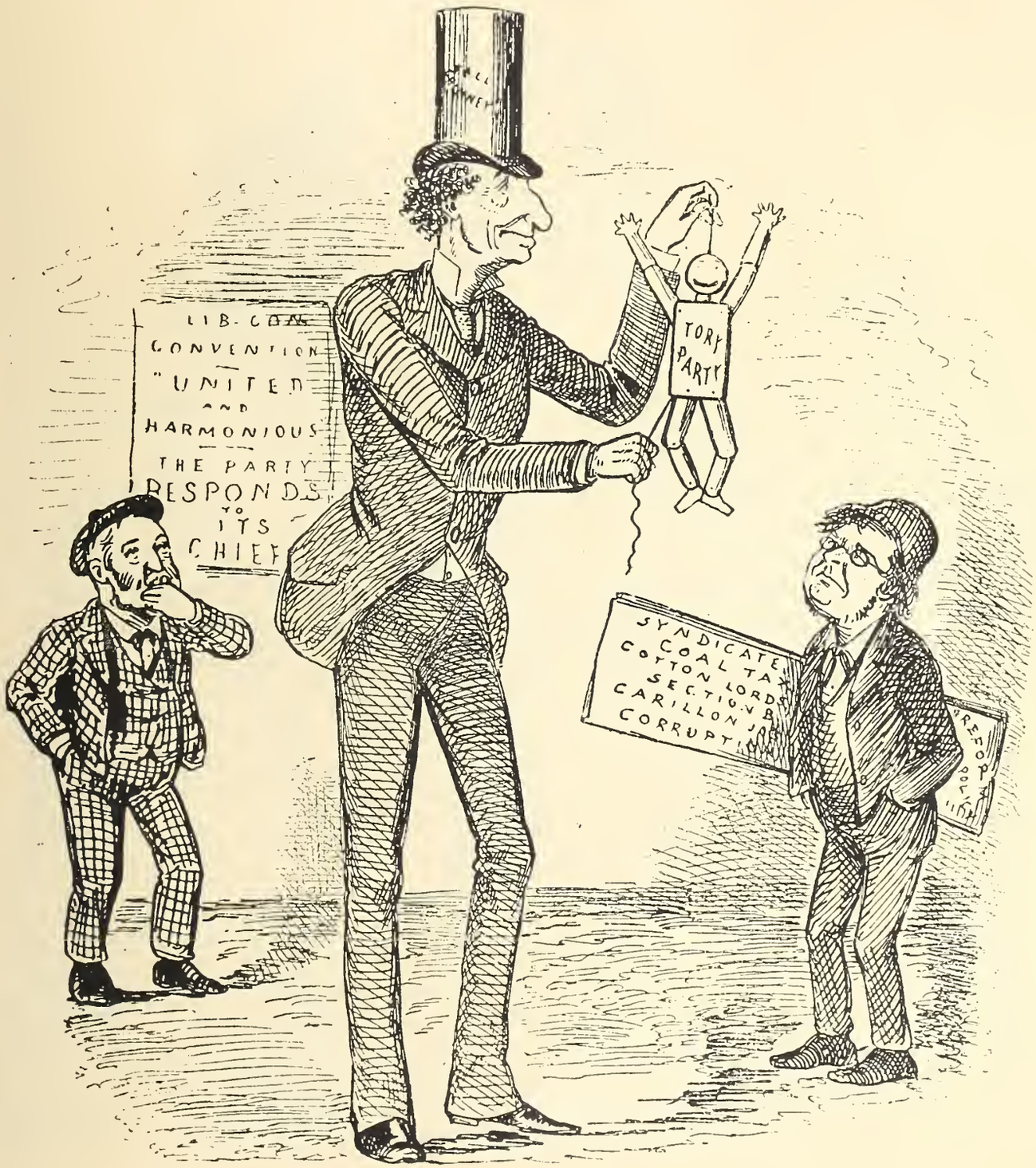
THE (RAIL) "ROAD AGENT."

HOW LONG WILL THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION SUBMIT TO THIS INSOLENT HIGHWAYMAN?

"UNITED AND HARMONIOUS!"

THE Conservative Party continued to be distinguished for an exemplary docility and obedience to its leader.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 26th, 1881.



"UNITED AND HARMONIOUS!"

SIR JOHN (TO THE JUMPING JACK).—"NOW, IF YOU HAVE THE MOST UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE IN ME,—THE MOST UTTER, REGARDLESS, AND UNLIMITED CONFIDENCE, HOLD UP BOTH HANDS." (*PULLS THE STRING.*) "THERE," (*TO THE GRITS,*) "WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT FOR SPONTANEOUS ENTHUSIASM?"

THE DANGEROUS "THIRD PARTY."

A good deal of correspondence was appearing in the Toronto dailies on the advisability of forming a Third Party which should emphasize the idea of loyalty to *Canada*, and Mr. Blake was suggested as a possible leader.

Grip, December 3rd, 1881.

THE DANGEROUS "THIRD PARTY."

MISS GRIT.—"OH, EDWARD, SWEAR YOU'LL BE TRUE TO ME."

EDWARD.—"I'LL BE TRUE—COMPARATIVELY—BUT I NEVER SWEAR."

STEALING HIS TACTICS.

THE *Globe* gave publication to a private circular to Conservative associations, thereby frustrating the plans of its opponents. A lively discussion ensued as to the way in which the Reform organ came into possession of the document.

GRIP, DECEMBER 10th, 1881.

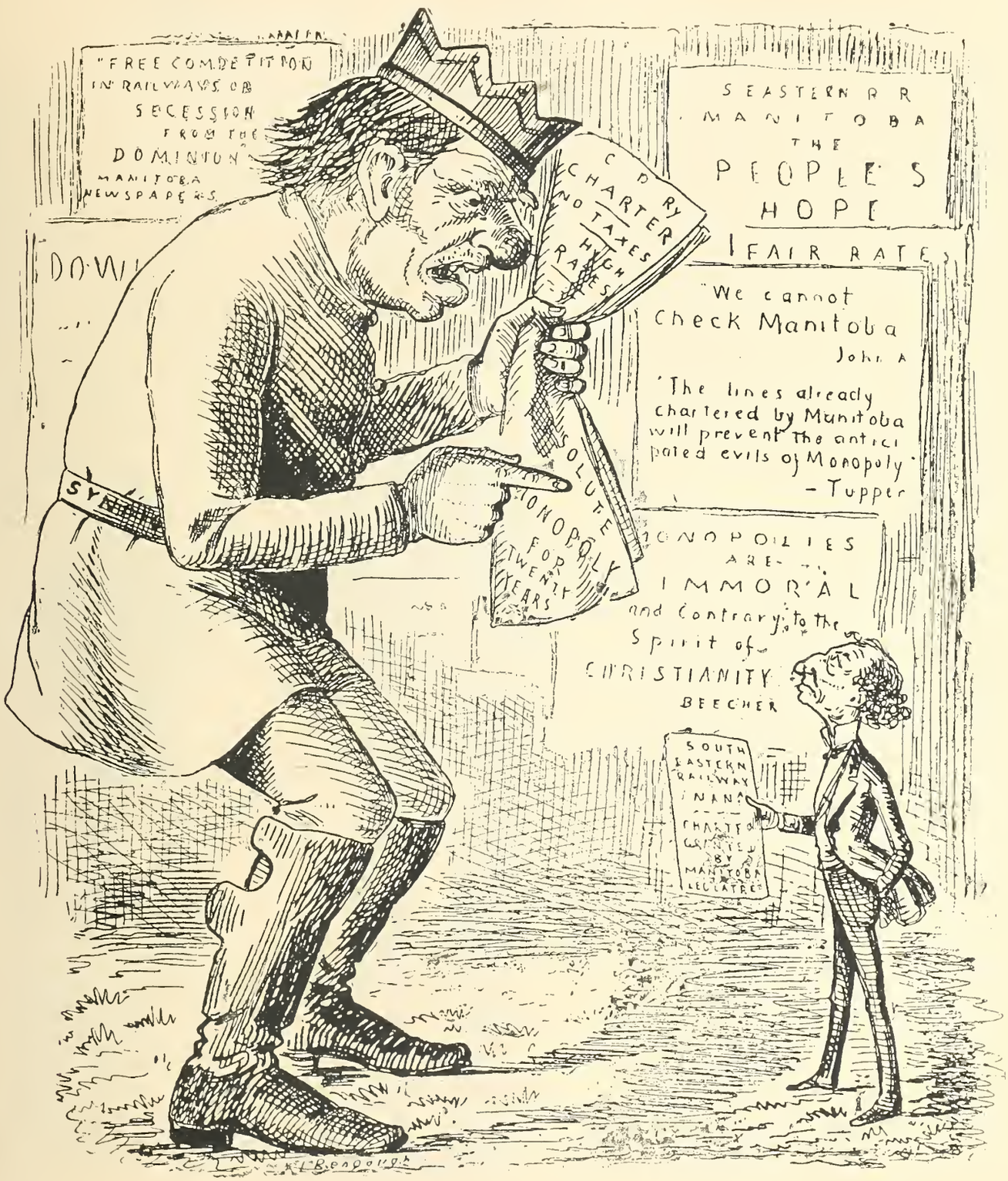
STEALING HIS TACTICS.

ONE OF THE METHODS OF HIGH-TONED CANADIAN POLITICS.

JACK, THE GIANT-MAKER.

THE C. P. R. Syndicate were insisting upon the disallowance by the Dominion Government of the Manitoba Railway charters, on the ground that these projected lines came within the meaning of the clause protecting the C. P. R.'s monopoly. Sir John Macdonald had contended in Parliament that the granting of Provincial charters was unquestionably within the constitutional rights of the Local Government.

GRIP, DECEMBER 17th, 1881.



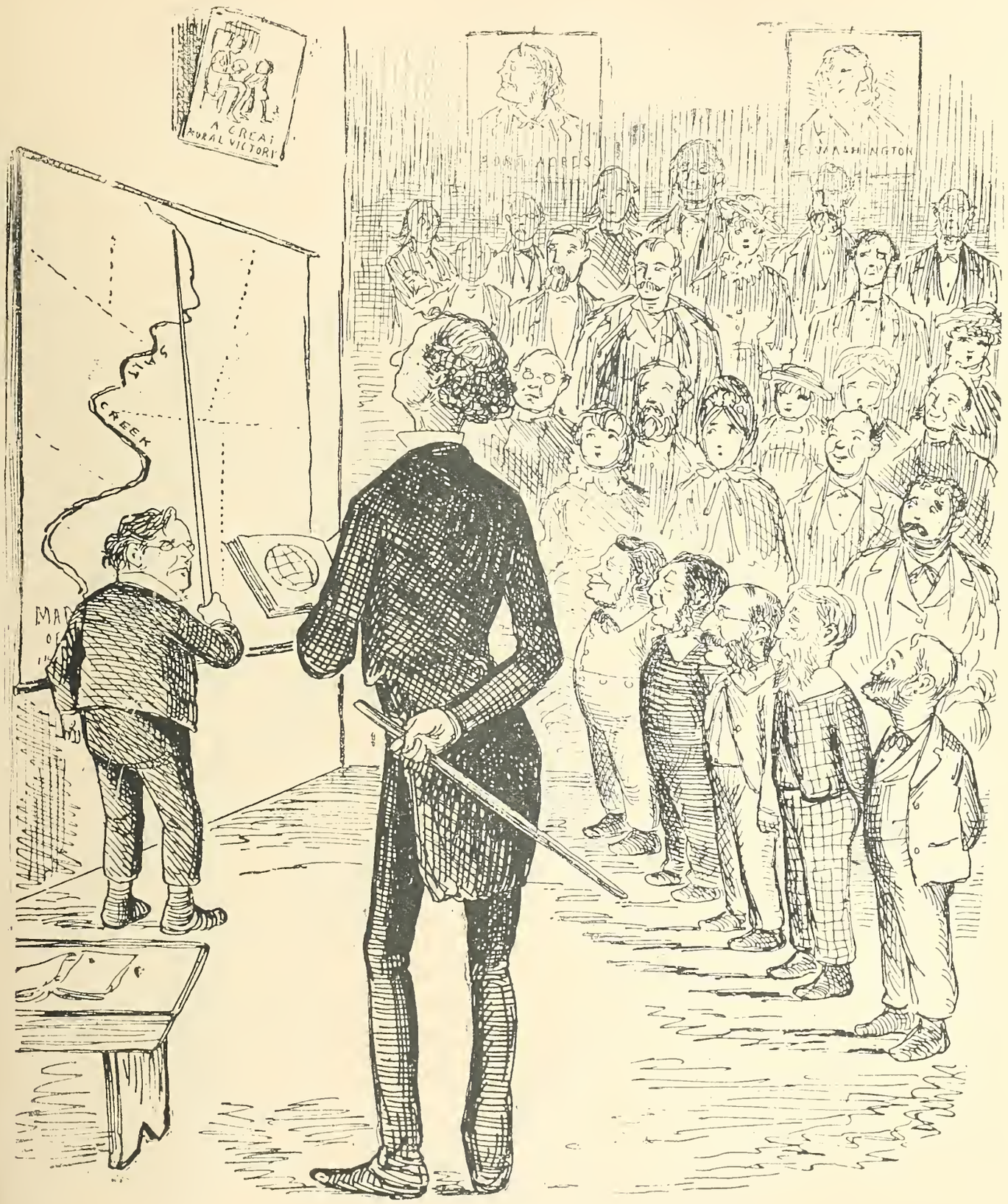
JACK, THE GIANT-MAKER.

THE SYNDICATE.—"YOU MUST DISALLOW THAT CHARTER. I KNOW IT WILL BE AN OUTRAGE, AND IT IS NOT STIPULATED IN MY BOND; BUT I WANT IT DONE, AND YOU HAVE POWER TO DO IT, YOU UNDERSTAND ME!"

THE CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION.

The Reform candidate had been defeated in West Northumberland.

Grip, December 24th, 1881.



THE CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION.

(First Class in Geography.)

THE HEAD MASTER.—"AND NOW, NEDDY BLAKE, WILL YOU POINT OUT WHERE WEST NORTHUMBERLAND IS."

[There is no "Cram" about this.]

ANOTHER MILE-STONE PASSED.

An allusion to the remarkable vitality of Sir John Macdonald, now in the forty-first year of his Parliamentary life.

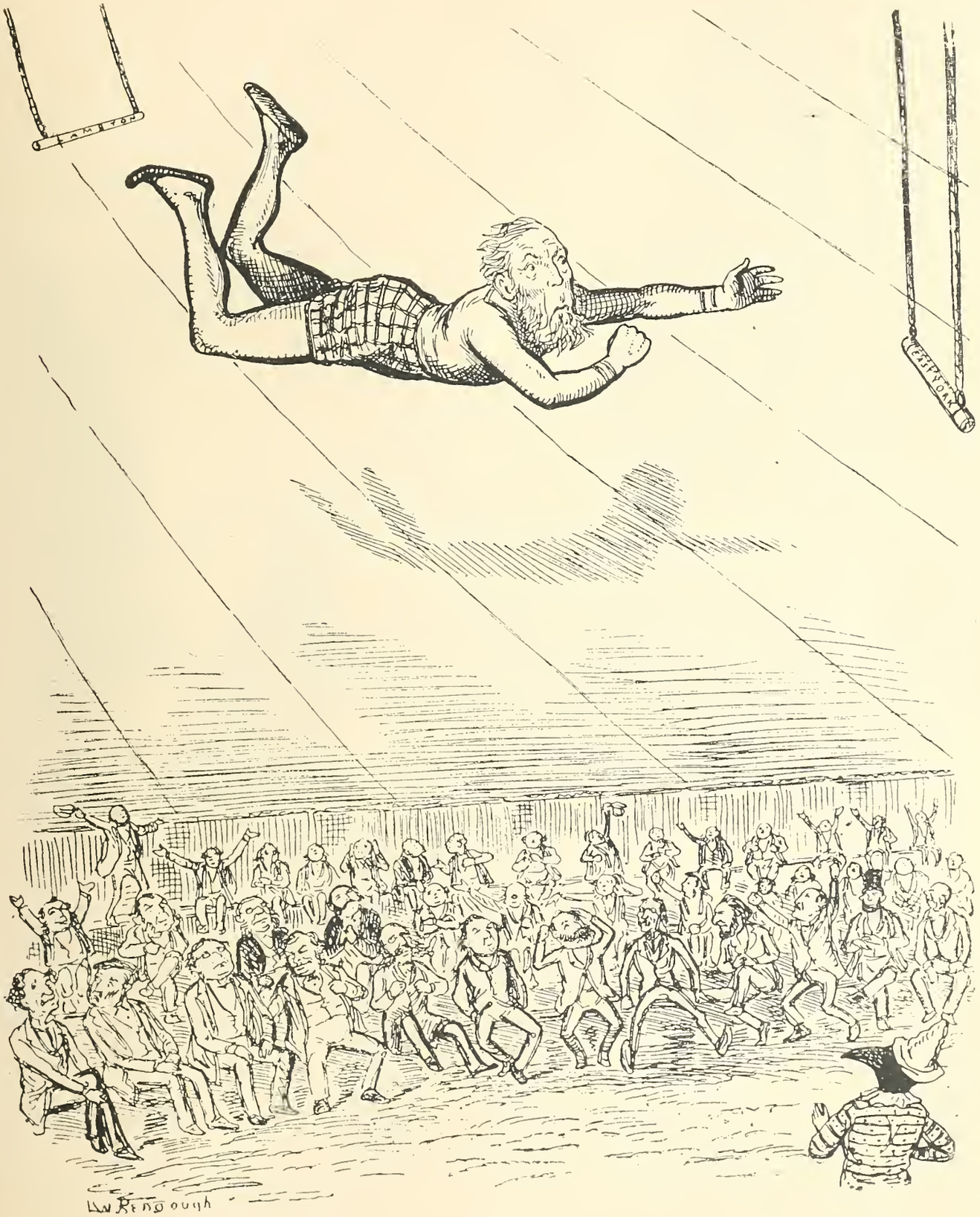
Grip, January 7th, 1882.

ANOTHER MILE-STONE PASSED; OR, FATHER TIME AS SPRY AS EVER.

THE LEAP FOR LIFE.

It was announced that Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was about to resign his seat in Lambton and contest East York. The "leap" was subsequently made with success.

Grip, January 14th, 1882.



THE LEAP FOR LIFE.

MACBETH HATH MURDERED THE MANITOBA CHARTERS.

THE suspense in relation to the Manitoba charters was ended by the triumph of the Syndicate, and the disallowance of the measures on the ground that good faith with the Pacific Railway Company demanded this action.

GRIP, JANUARY 21st, 1882.

MACBETH HATH MURDERED THE MANITOBA CHARTERS.

MACBETH.—"I HAVE DONE THE DEED."—Act II., Scene 2.

OLIVER ASKING FOR MORE.

In the Ontario Legislature, now in session, the boundary question was warmly discussed, and a resolution denouncing the conduct of the Dominion Government in withholding its ratification of the award was passed by a large majority.

Grip, January 28th, 1882.

"OLIVER ASKING FOR MORE!"

(A SCENE FROM A DICKENS OF A TWIST-ED PIECE OF POLITICAL BUSINESS.)

MR. TOOTS NORQUAY AT OTTAWA.

Hon. Mr. Norquay, who happened to be in Ottawa when the South-Eastern Railway charter (Manitoba) was disallowed, was "interviewed" upon the question. When asked what effect the interference of the Federal Government was likely to have, he replied that the people of his Province would "soon get over it." The fact that the Federal Government was of his own Party stripe, accounts for this easy-going good nature on Mr. Norquay's part.

Grip, February 4th, 1882.

MR. TOOTS NORQUAY AT OTTAWA.

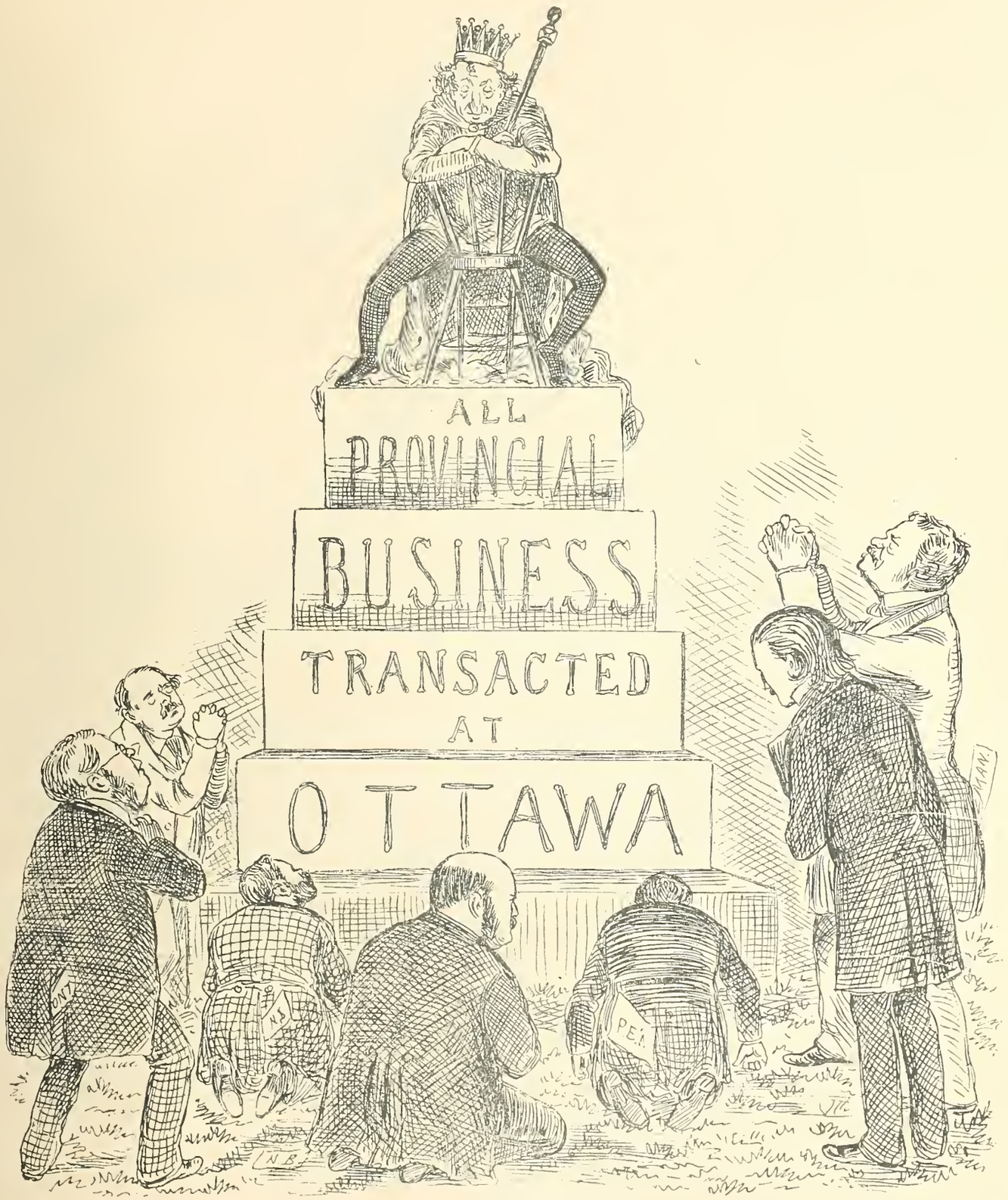
(Vide "Dombey & Son.")

"MISS DOMBEY," SAID TOOTS, TAKING OUT HIS POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, "IF I SHED A TEAR, IT IS A TEAR OF JOY. IT IS OF NO CONSEQUENCE, AND I AM VERY MUCH OBLIGED TO YOU. * * * IT IS OF NO CONSEQUENCE, THANK YOU. IT'S NOT OF THE LEAST CONSEQUENCE IN THE WORLD!"

CENTRALIZATION.

THE action of the Dominion Government in the matter of the Manitoba charters, taken in connection with similar interferences with the rights of other Provinces, revived the recollection that Sir John Macdonald had opposed the Federal system, and pronounced in favor of a Legislative union, prior to 1867.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 11th, 1882.



"CENTRALIZATION;"

OR, "PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY ABOLISHED."

IS THIS WHAT SIR JOHN IS AIMING AT?

LOVE AT OTTAWA, Etc.

The debate at the opening of the session of the Dominion Parliament was shorter than usual and quite devoid of bitterness. Mr. Blake made a kindly allusion to the Premier's health, which was fittingly acknowledged by Sir John.

Grip, February 18th, 1882.

LOVE AT OTTAWA; OR, A ST. VALENTINE SESSION.

"BIRDS IN THEIR LITTLE NESTS AGREE," &c.

[See Debate on Address.]

MISS CANADA VACCINATED.

THE worst consequences were predicted by the Opposition leaders to result from the monopoly granted to the C.P.R. Co. Mr. Blake, however, gave expression to no plan by which, if entrusted with the case, he could hope to avert the danger.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 25th, 1882.

MISS CANADA VACCINATED.

DR. JOHN A.—"AH, MADAM, IT IS TAKING SPLENDIDLY!"

DR. BLAKE.—"YES, LOOKS AS THOUGH IT WOULD END *FATALLY*. MADAM, DISMISS THAT QUACK, AND TAKE ME ON."

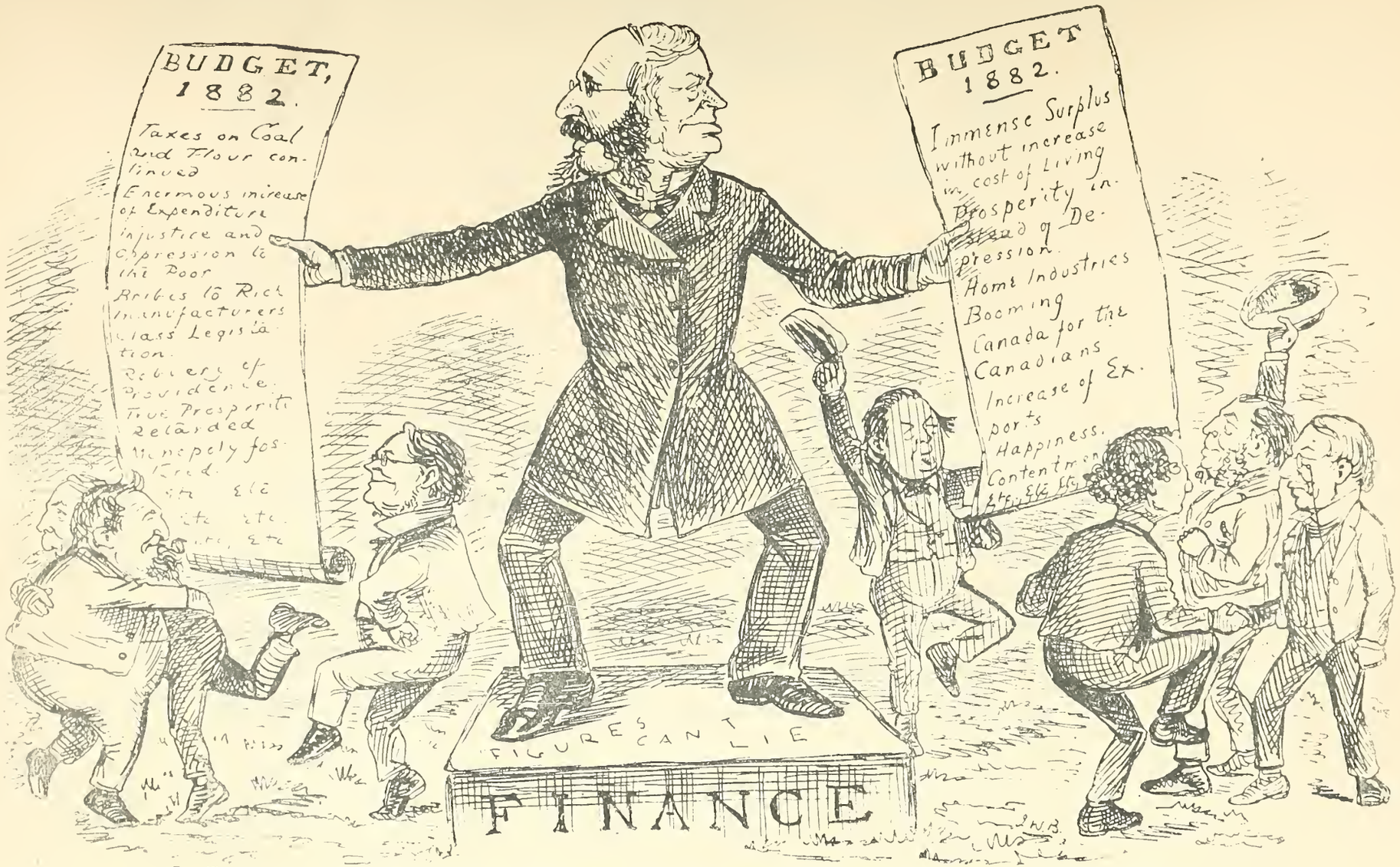
MISS CANADA.—"AND WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN THE CASE?"

DR. BLAKE.—"I WOULD—UM—ER—OCCUPY HIS POSITION."

YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY AND YOU TAKES YOUR CHOICE.

In the Budget debate, from the same data, entirely opposite conclusions were drawn by the respective parties.

Grip, March 4th, 1882.



"YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY, AND YOU TAKES YOUR CHOICE."

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

THE *Globe* announced with an air of assurance that it was the intention of the Government to bring on the general election at the close of the session. The *Mail* professed to be entirely in ignorance of any such intention.

GRIP, MARCH 11th, 1882.

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL!"

SIR JOHN.—"WE INTEND TO BRING ON THE GENERAL ELECTIONS RIGHT AWAY. MAKE HASTE AND ORGANIZE, OR YOU'LL GET LEFT. HUSH! NOT A WORD TO BUNTING OR THE *MAIL!*"

AN APPEAL TO THE OPPOSITION.

THE *Globe's* furious attacks upon Sir Chas. Tupper were not supported with much vigor by the Reform press generally.

GRIP, MARCH 18th, 1882.

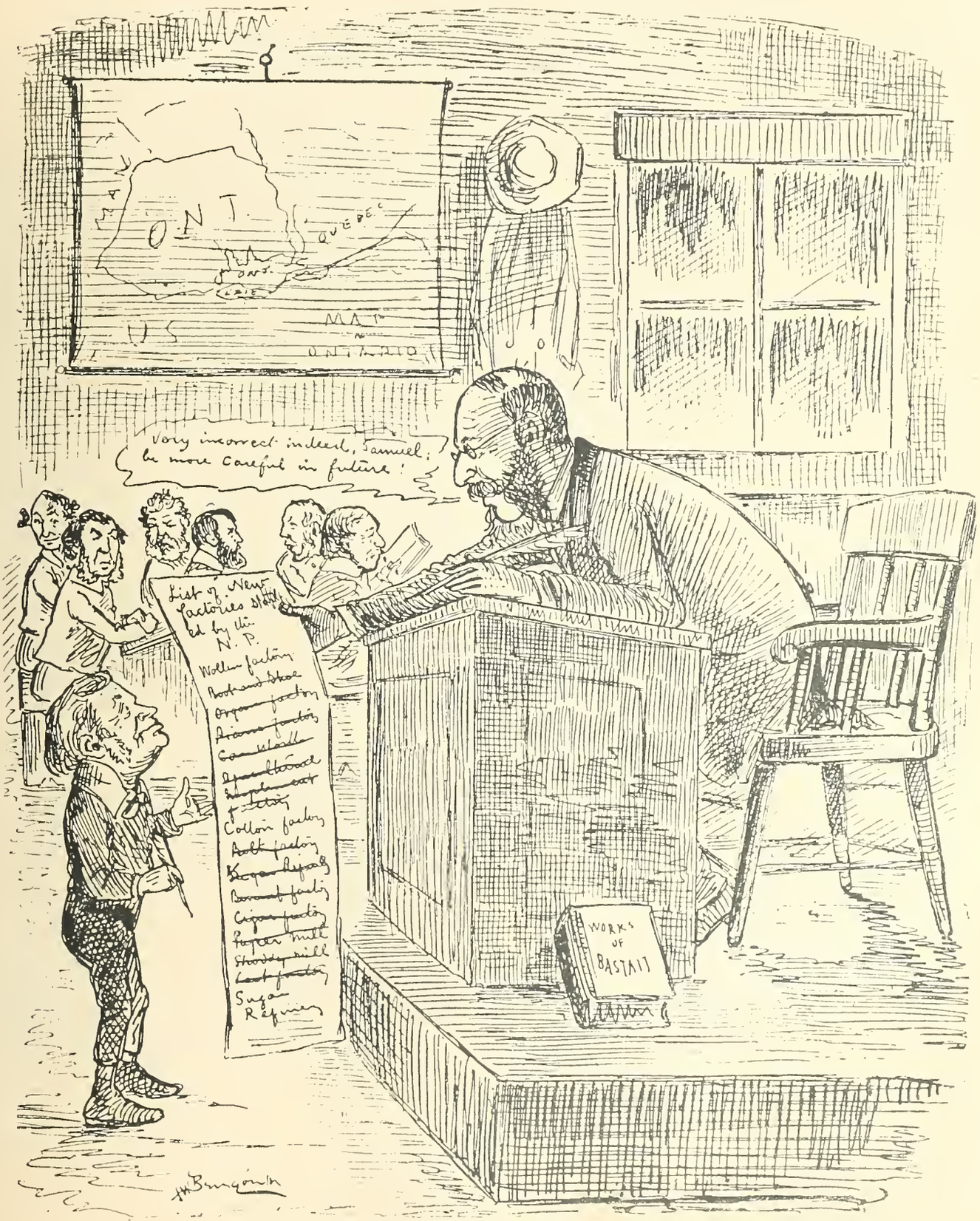
AN APPEAL TO THE OPPOSITION.

G. B.—"IS ALL THIS GOOD IN TO BE WASTED?"

THE CORRECTED EXERCISE.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT severely criticized the Budget speech of Sir Leonard Tilley, especially the latter's contention that the N.P. had fulfilled its mission in the matter of "tall chimneys."

GRIP, MARCH 25th, 1882.



THE "CORRECTED" EXERCISE.

(A SCENE IN THE DOMINION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.)

BRAVE JOHN MAYNARD.

In the Budget debate allusions were made by several speakers on the Government side to what they termed the "ignominious fall" of the Mackenzie Ministry. Mr. Mackenzie had been defeated upon a fair question of policy, and was universally respected by his opponents as a man of sterling principle, notwithstanding this "talk."

Grip, April 1st, 1882.

BRAVE JOHN MAYNARD,

WHO, LIKE ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, WAS "DRIVEN FROM HIS POSITION WITH IGNOMINY.

THE FIFTH WHEEL.

Discussion was again rife as to the uselessness and expensiveness of the Dominion Senate.

Grip, April 8th, 1882.

THE FIFTH WHEEL TO OUR GOVERNMENT COACH.

MAGNA CHARTA SUSPENDED.

THE allegations of corruption and jobbery made by the *Globe* against Sir Charles Tupper were continued, but no action was taken by the Opposition to secure an investigation in Parliament.

GRIP, APRIL 15th, 1882.

MAGNA CHARTA SUSPENDED; OR, PUNISHMENT BEFORE TRIAL.

OUR OWN MUNCHAUSEN.

The ridiculous statements made by Sir Leonard Tilley as to the marvels accomplished by the N.P. were fairly comparable with some of the stories attributed to the famous Baron Munchausen.

Grip, April 29th, 1882.

OUR OWN MUNCHAUSEN.

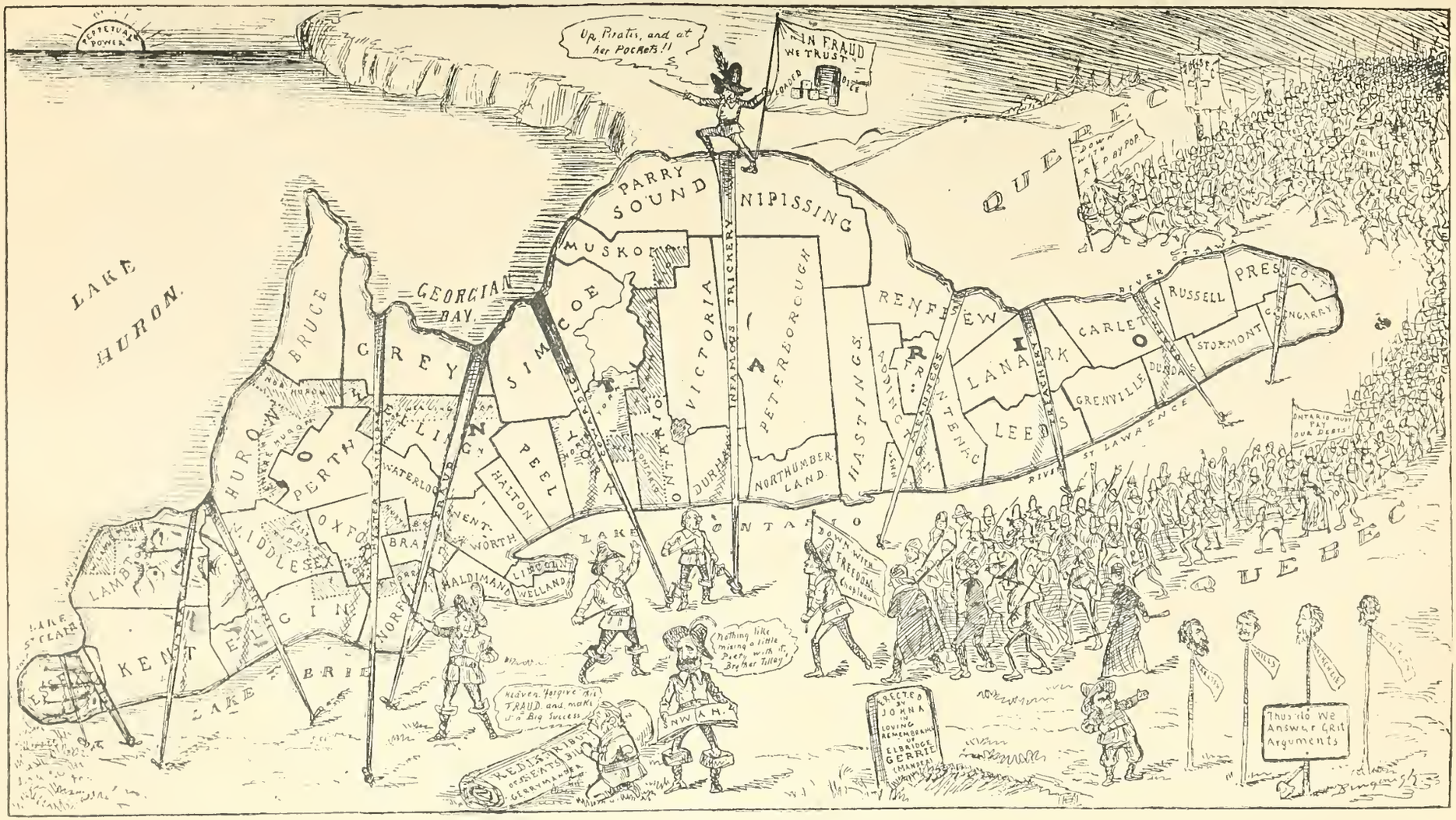
* * "BY MY UNAIDED ARM, I LIFTED MYSELF AND HORSE OUT OF OUR PERILOUS POSITION."

[See Baron Munchausen's Adventures.]

GULLIVER GERRIMANDERED.

UNDER the pretence of "equalizing the population," the Government introduced a bill for a redistribution of seats throughout the Dominion. In Ontario the changes made were almost invariably in the interest of the Conservative party, and the measure has ever since been known as the "Gerrymander Bill."

GRIP, MAY 6th, 1882.



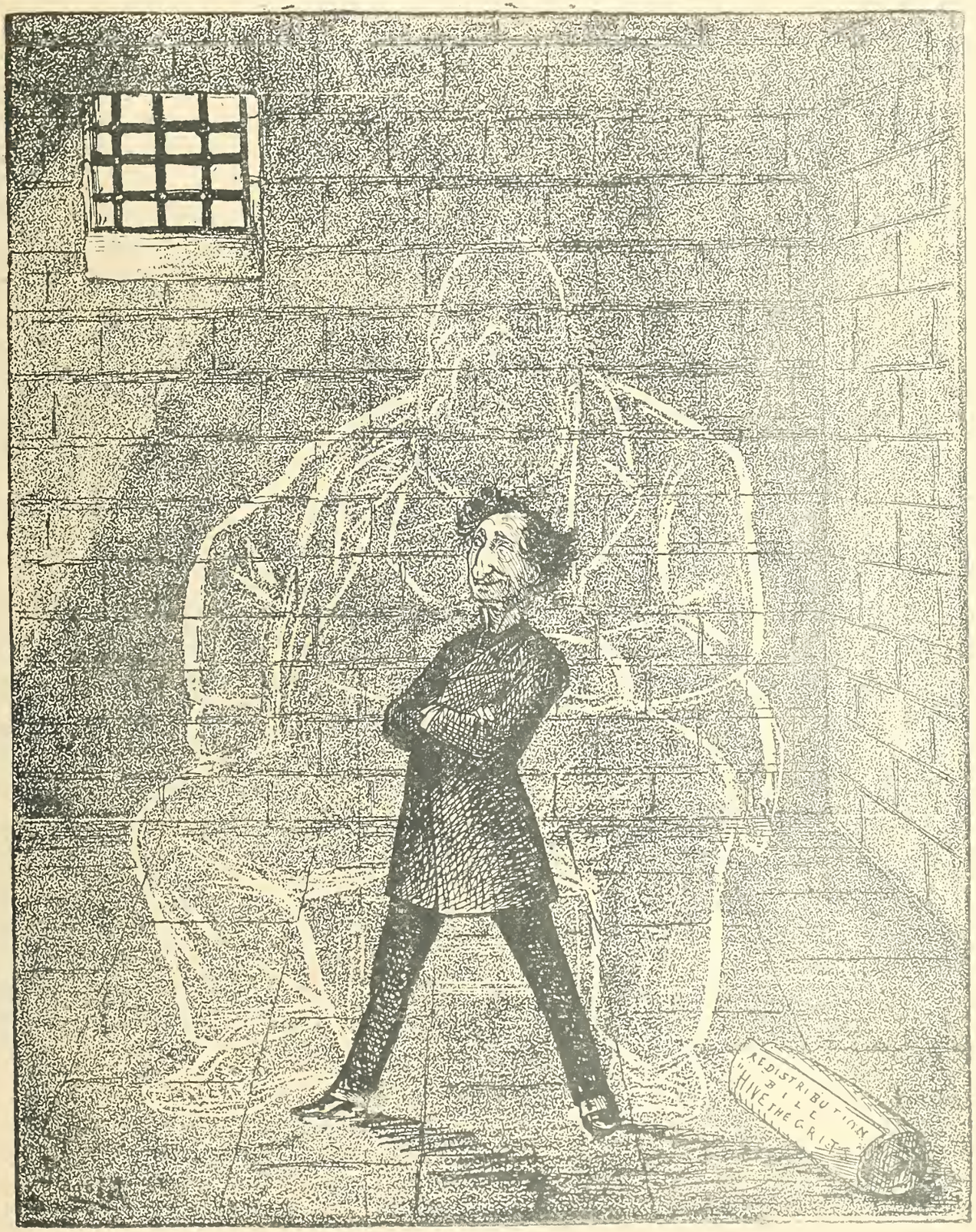
GULLIVER GERRYMANDERED;

OR, ONTARIO IN THE POWER OF MITEY SMALL STATESMEN.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

A FURIOUS fight was made by the Opposition against the Redistribution Bill, which clearly meant the disfranchisement of many Reform ridings. Notwithstanding all argument, Sir John's followers stolidly voted the measure through.

GRIP, MAY 13th, 1882.



"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"

THE GRIT NURSERY.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was credited with the statement that one of the objects of the Redistribution Bill was to "hive the Grits." This the measure most effectually did, in many instances.

GRIP, MAY 20th, 1882.

Poor Little Dears, I think this will help them!
PARTIZAN RETURNING OFFICER LOTION
BALLOT-BOX SPECIFIC FOR POLITICAL ITCH
BILL TO HIVE THE GRITS
JOHN A.
O Mother, Scratch my back!!
ONTARIO.
MAP OF ONTARIO 1878.
HISTORY OF JERRY MANDER
EASTORY

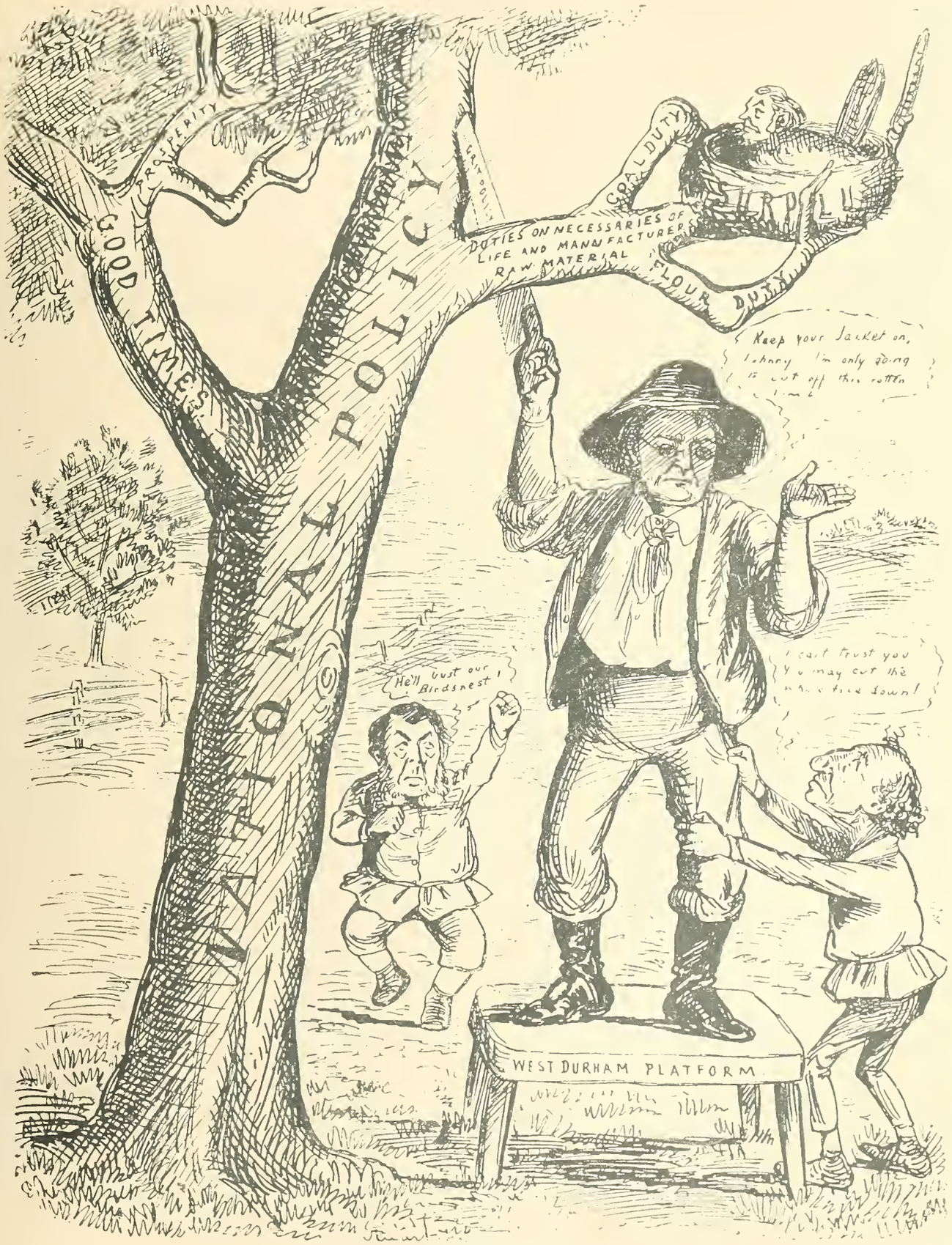
THE GRIT NURSERY.

TROUBLED WITH "HIVES."

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!

Mr. Blake advocated a reduction of the taxes on coal and flour, and a more equal distribution of the burdens of the tariff. These proposals were resisted on the ground that the changes would be destructive to the protective policy.

Grip, June 3rd, 1882.

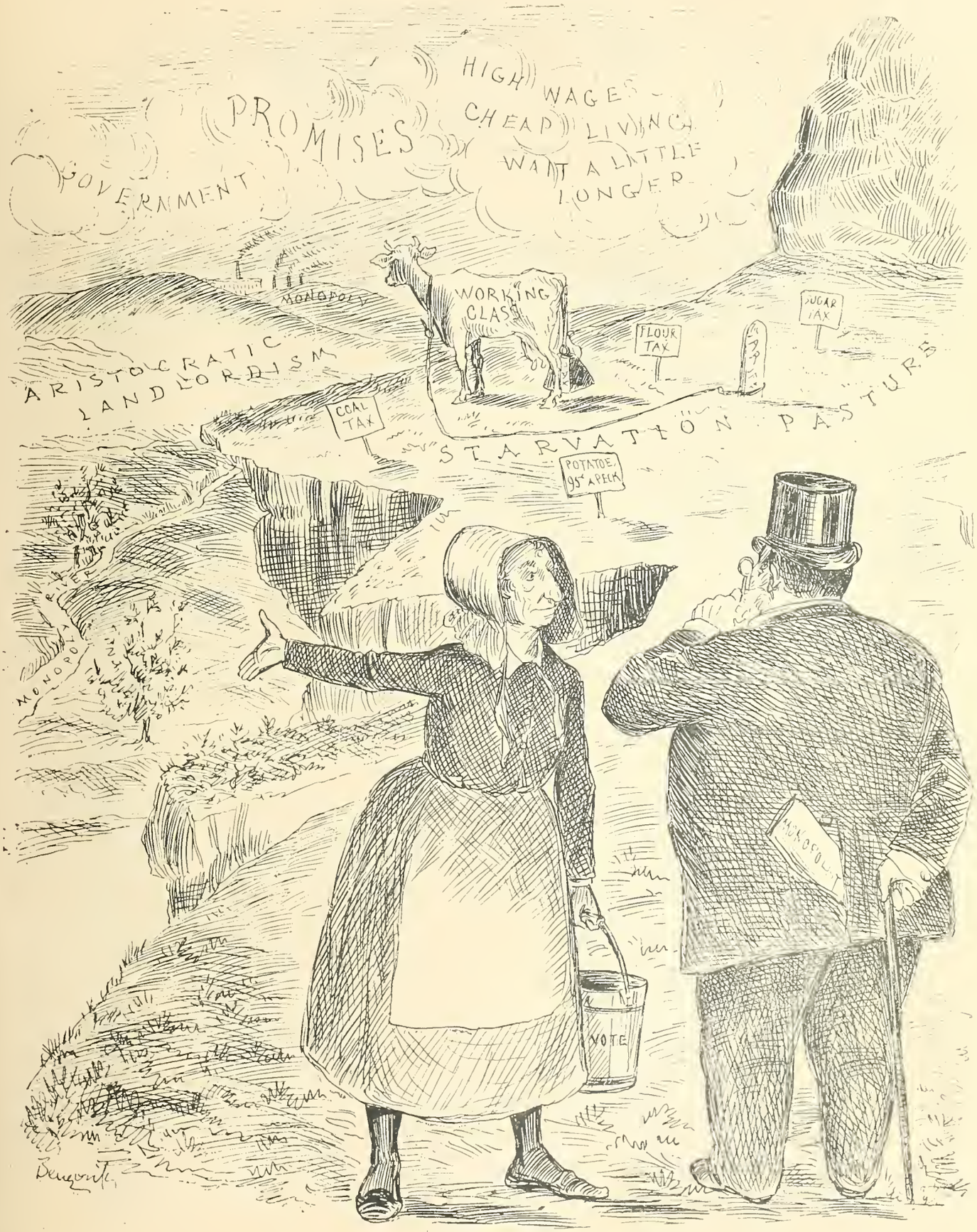

PROTECTIVE POLICY
PROSPERITY
GOOD TIMES
DUTIES ON NECESSARIES OF LIFE AND MANUFACTURED RAW MATERIAL
COAL DUTY
SURPLUS
FLOUR DUTY
Keep your Jacket on, Johnny I'm only going to cut off this rotten limb
I can't trust you You may cut the whole tree down!
He'll bust our Birdsnest!
WEST DURHAM PLATFORM

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!"

A GLORIOUS PROSPECT.

While the tariff proved a decided boon to manufacturers in some branches, there was no general rise in wages to correspond to the increase in the cost of living.

Grip, June 10th, 1882.



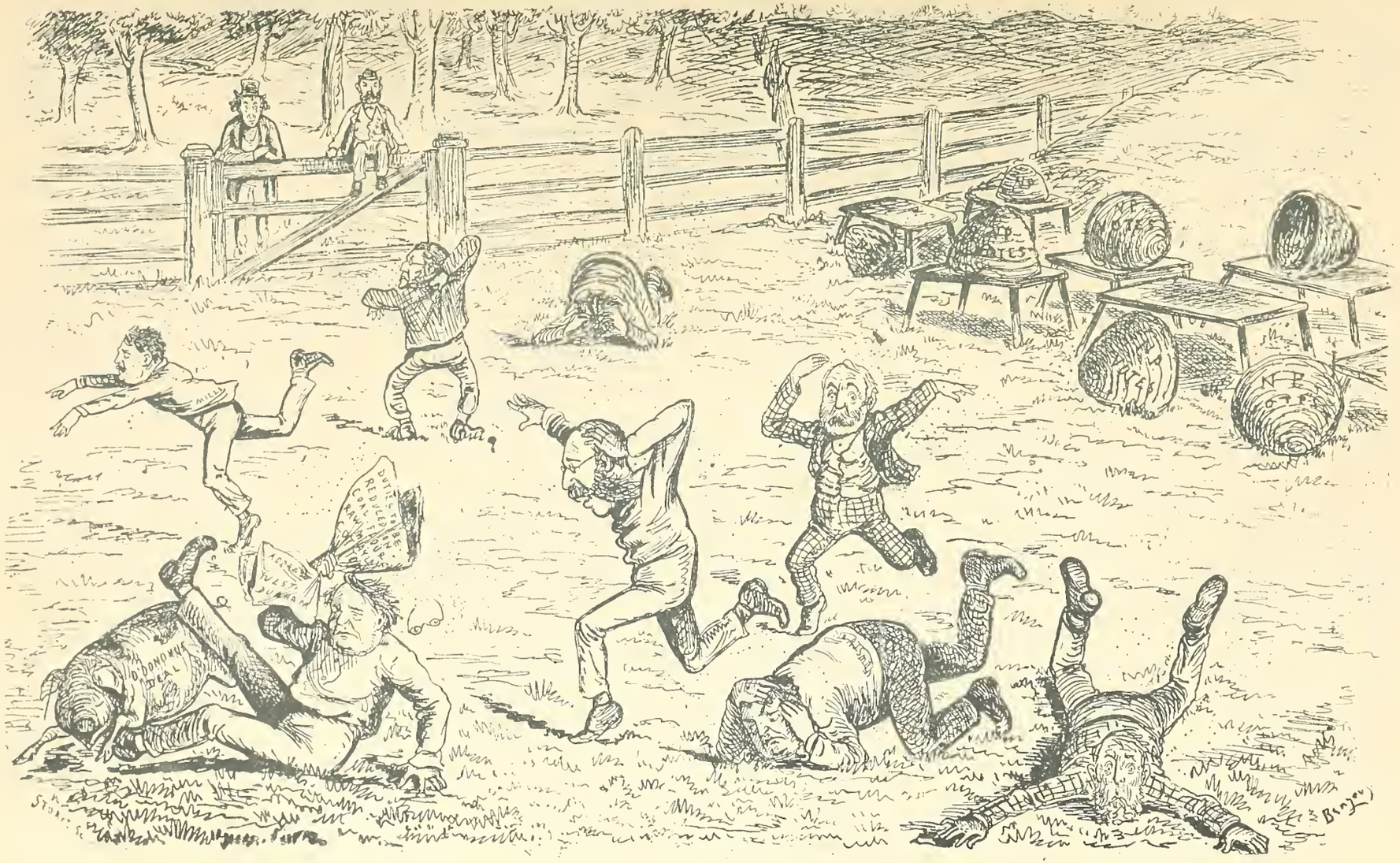
A GLORIOUS PROSPECT.

THE AULD WOMAN.—"TRULY, AS YOU SAY, SIR, THE PASTURE IS VERA POOR, BUT THE COW HAS A GRAND VIEW!"

WE'VE HIVED THE GRITS.

ANOTHER allusion to the effects of the "Gerrymander Bill." No less than ten seats formerly held by Liberals were captured by the Conservatives in Ontario, as a result of the measure.

GRIP, JUNE 17th, 1882.



"WE'VE HIVED THE GRITS."

THE POLITICAL JOHN GILPIN.

It was generally believed that the *Globe* had contributed to the defeat of Mr. Blake in the elections by its course of unqualified antagonism to the N.P., which still had many adherents throughout the country.

Grip, July 1st, 1882.

THE POLITICAL JOHN GILPIN.

"Ah, luckless speech and bootless boast,
For which he paid full dear;
For while he spake a braying ass
Did sing most loud and clear.

"Whereat his horse did snort, as he
Had heard a lion roar,
And galloped off with all his might,
As he had done before."

IS IT A VAIN APPEAL?

Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. J. Burr Plumb and Mr. C. W. Bunting, were amongst the members of the Commons who lost their seats in the election. Sir Richard was subsequently elected in South Huron, and Mr. Plumb was appointed to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Bunting remained out of Parliament.

Grip, July 8th, 1882.

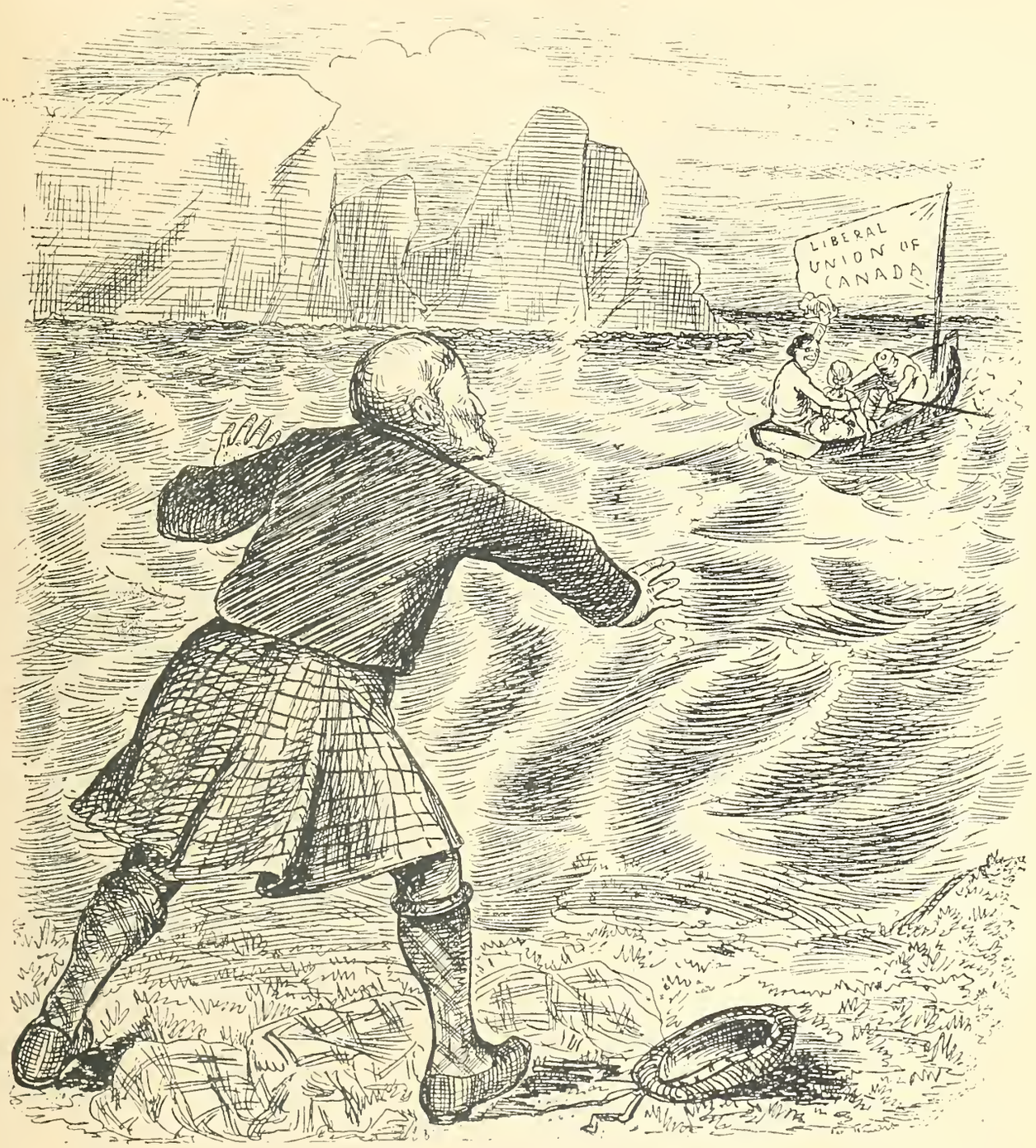
IS IT A VAIN APPEAL?

JOHN A. (Conductor).—"WOULD ANY GENTLEMAN MIND GIVING UP HIS SEAT TO ACCOMMODATE AN OLD LADY?"

LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER.

Mr. Blake was in advance of the *Globe* on many questions of speculative, if not of practical politics, and in his "advanced" ideas appeared to have the sympathy of the Reform party at large.

Grip, July 15th, 1882.



LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER;

OR, THE LOVELY YOUNG REFORM PARTY CARRIED OFF BY THE GALLANT CHIEFTAIN, BLAKE.

(NEW VERSION.)

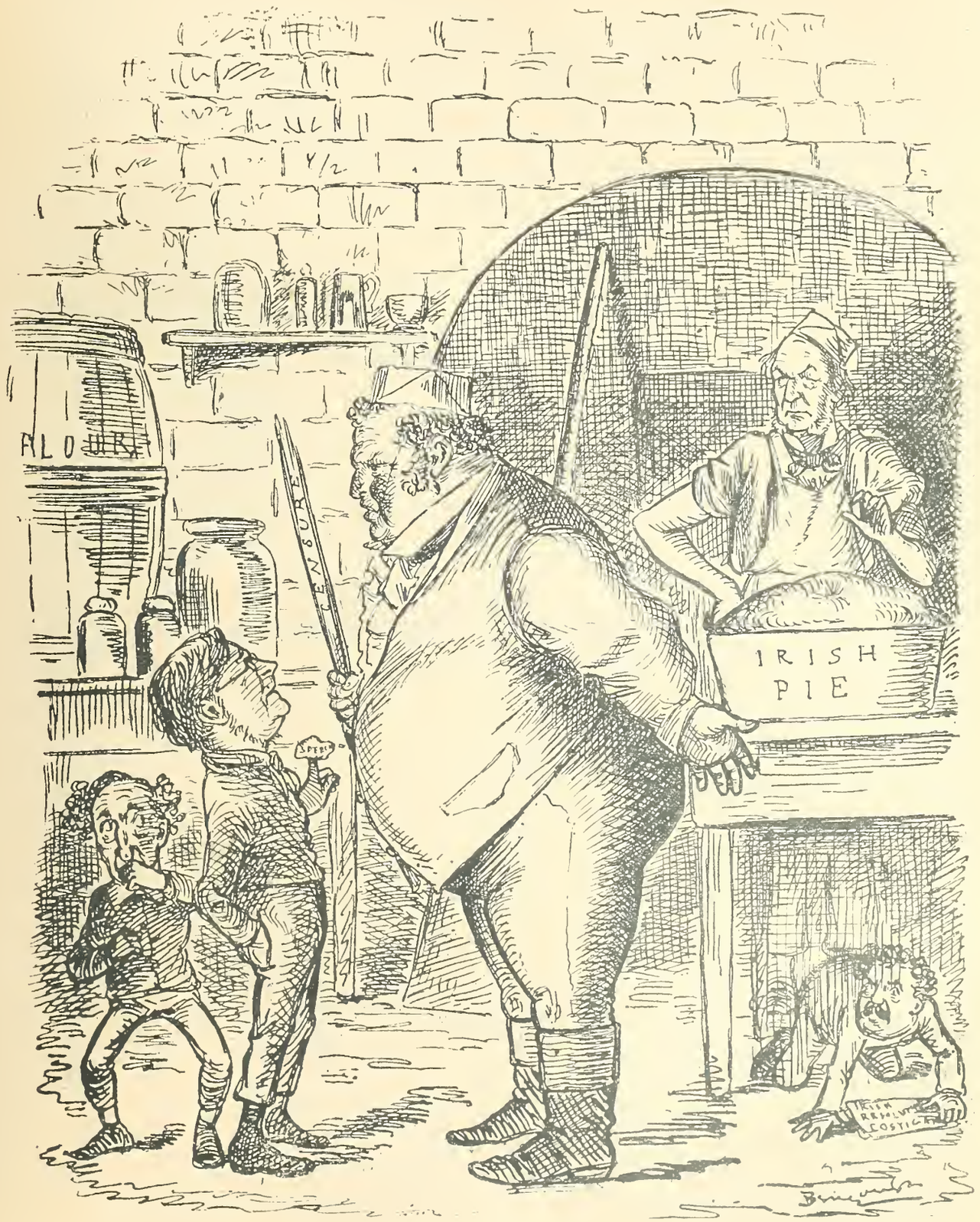
* * "Come back, come back, he cried in grief
Across the stormy water,
And I'll not thwart your youthful chief,
My daughter, O, my daughter!"

'Twas vain! the loud waves lashed the shore,
With fury unrelenting;
The *Globe* dictator's reign was o'er,
And Brown was left lamenting.

THE IRISH PIE.

During the Session of Parliament, Hon. John Costigan, a member of the Ministry, introduced a motion strongly in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, while that measure was under consideration in the Imperial House. The resolution was supported by the Opposition leaders, and carried almost unanimously. This action was condemned as impertinent by some of the English papers.

Grip, July 22nd, 1882.



THE IRISH PIE.

BULL.—"NOW, THEN! WHICH OF YOU'S BEEN PUTTING A FINGER INTO THAT PIE?"

GRIP'S BOYS ENJOY A HOLIDAY.

This Cartoon is given as a specimen of the expedients resorted to by puzzled Caricaturists when political subjects are scarce.

Grip, July 29th, 1882.

GRIP'S BOYS ENJOYING A HOLIDAY.

EGYPTIAN BONDAGE.

THE revolt of Arabi Pasha was now the topic of the day. The precise reason for his rebellion was as yet unknown, but the popular opinion was that he represented the protest of the Egyptians against the grinding tyranny of the Jewish money-lenders. In this view, the case was the exact reverse of that in which Moses was the chief actor—it was as the legend has it—history repeating itself the other way on.

GRIP, AUGUST 12th, 1882.

EGYPTIAN BOND-AGE:

OR, HISTORY REPEATED THE OTHER WAY ON.

EGYPTIAN TO THE JEW.—"LET MY PEOPLE GO."

MADAME QUEBEC'S WILD BOY.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier of the Quebec Government, exchanged places with Hon. Mr. Masson, who held a seat in the Federal Ministry. Mr. Chapleau's reign in Quebec had been characterized by great extravagance and bad management.

Grip, August 12th, 1882.

MADAME QUEBEC'S WILD BOY.

MME. QUEBEC.—"IT'S SO KIND OF YOU TO TAKE HIM, SIR JOHN! HE'S NEARLY BROUGHT ME TO RUIN!"

SIR JOHN.—"HAVE NO FEAR, MADAME; UNDER *MY* TUITION HE SHALL LEARN PRUDENCE, ECONOMY, INDUSTRY AND THRIFT!"

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

THE local general election was now on the *tapis*, and amongst the arguments used against the Mowat Government was its alleged hostility to the Federal Policy of Protection. As it was well known that the Provincial Government had no possible control over Dominion fiscal affairs, this argument was regarded as a desperate appeal to the presumed ignorance of the voters.

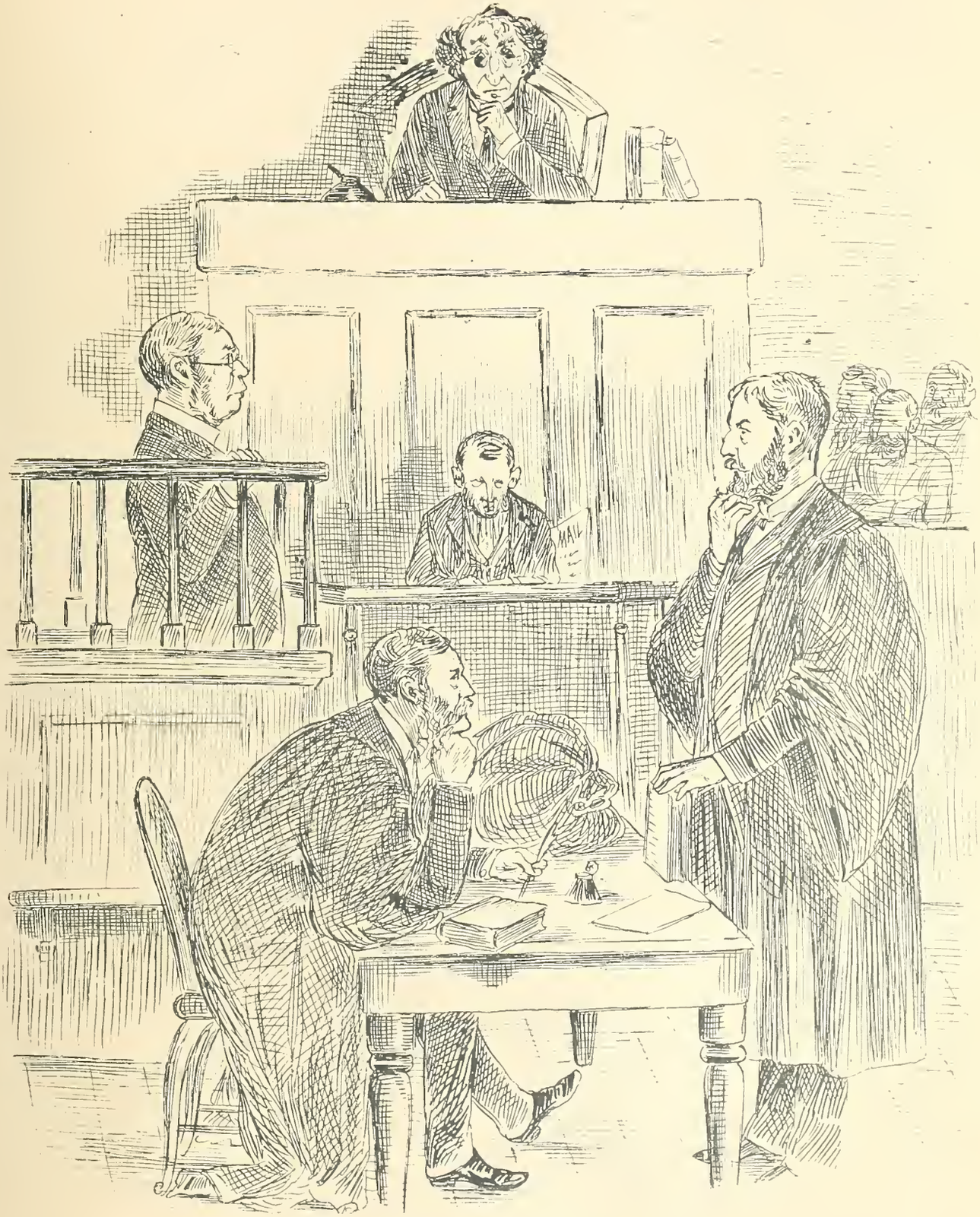
GRIP, AUGUST 26th, 1882.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; OR, MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Sir John Macdonald had practically assumed the leadership of the Conservative party in the local contest, but the good record of the Mowat Ministry, and the absence of a good cry, entirely offset the chieftain's influence.

Grip, September 2nd, 1882.



THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE.—"WHAT'S THE CHARGE AGAINST THIS MAN? WHO'S PROSECUTING?"

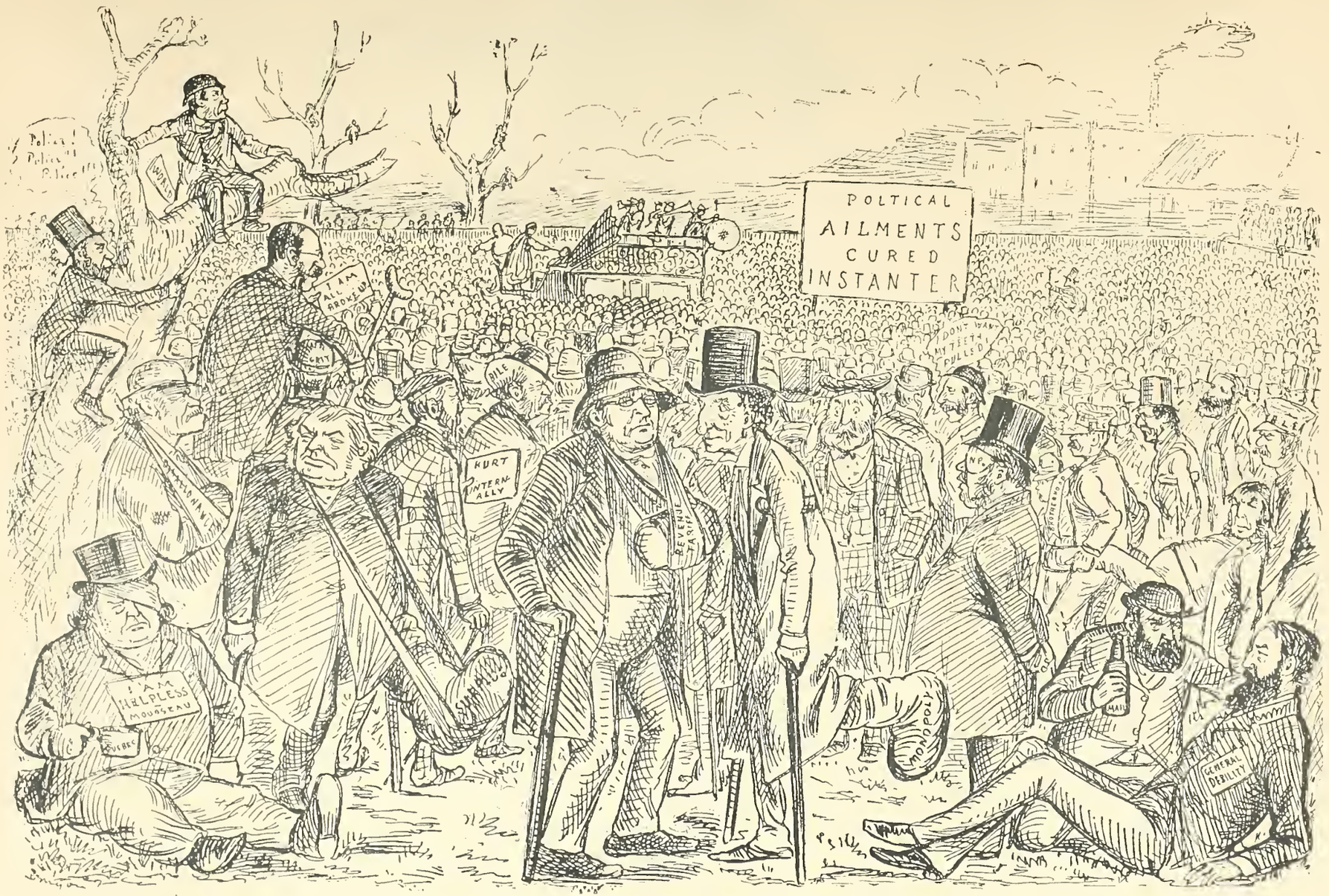
LAWYER MEREDITH.—"I AM HERE TO PROSECUTE, YOUR HONOR; BUT HANG ME IF I KNOW WHAT CHARGE THERE IS AGAINST HIM!"

MAGISTRATE.—"IN THAT CASE, I WILL ASSIST YOU TO TRUMP SOMETHING UP. WE *MUST* ADMINISTER JUSTICE, YOU KNOW!"

SOME HARD CASES FOR THE LADY DOCTOR.

THE local sensation at this time in Toronto was a wonderful female Doctor, who gave performances in the art of curing, every evening in the open air, before immense crowds. Her skill in the matter of "pulling teeth" was certainly marvellous, and hundreds of the sick and maimed were brought to her, and in many cases with beneficial results. Although her claims were not too modest, she made no pretentions, more's the pity, to curing political ailments.

GRIP, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1882.



SOME HARD CASES FOR THE FEMALE DOCTOR.

THE GREAT BOUNDARY AWARD MATCH.

Sir Francis Hincks, who had acted upon the Boundary Commission—and was the only survivor of the Canadian members of that body—was appealed to, during the prevalent controversy, as to the justice of the position taken by the Dominion Government in refusing to ratify the award in favor of Ontario. The decision having been unanimous, Sir Francis unhesitatingly replied that the Federal Cabinet's position was untenable and dishonorable.

Grip, September 16th, 1882.

Out!!
Le Umpire Decision be Blow! Give not up ze Bat or by Gar, we leave ze Field! Quebec must have ze Equivalent!!
UMPIRE
MOUSSEAU

THE GREAT BOUNDARY AWARD MATCH.

DOMINION vs. ONTARIO

TAKING THE MOWAT OUT OF HIS NEIGHBOR'S EYE.

THE Dominion Government evinced great anxiety that Ontario should be relieved from the "mal-administration" and "corruption" of the Mowat *regime*. This solicitude on the part of Sir John, whose record in these respects was notorious, forcibly recalled the words of holy writ about the man with the beam in his eye and his tender regard for his neighbor with the mote.

GRIP, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1882.

LIB-CON LOCAL
CONVENTION.
RESOLUTIONS
IF NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE John A.
RESOLVED that Mowat MUST GO because he is Convicted of
Extravagance
Centralization
Hostility to the N P
Manipulation of the public Offices for Political Ends
Sowing the seeds of Dissention between the Provinces
Invading private Rights by the Streams Bill
Demanding the Boundary Award without further Reference
MOWAT
MUST GO.
EXTRAVAGANCE MONOPOLY PATRONAGE PEDDLING SECTIONALISM ROGUERY ETC
ONTARIO

TAKING THE *MOWAT* OUT OF HIS NEIGHBOR'S EYE.

HOW MOWAT MIGHT INFLUENCE THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

THE Catholic voters of Ontario were believed to be amenable in the exercise of their franchise to the wishes of Archbishop Lynch, the provincial prelate, and it was an open secret that Mr. Mowat and the Archbishop were upon terms of warm frendship. The joke of the cartoon is based upon the facial resemblance which, by a queer coincidence, exists between the two prominent dignitaries.

GRIP, OCTOBER 14th, 1882.

HOW MOWAT MIGHT INFLUENCE THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

GET A RAZOR . . . AND . . . HAVE A CLEAN SHAVE.

MRS. ONTARIO IN DANGER.

THE *Mail* (at this time edited by Mr. Martin J. Griffin) was endeavoring to distract public attention in Ontario from the manifest design of the Dominion Government to overturn the Mowat Government.

GRIP, OCTOBER 21ST, 1882.

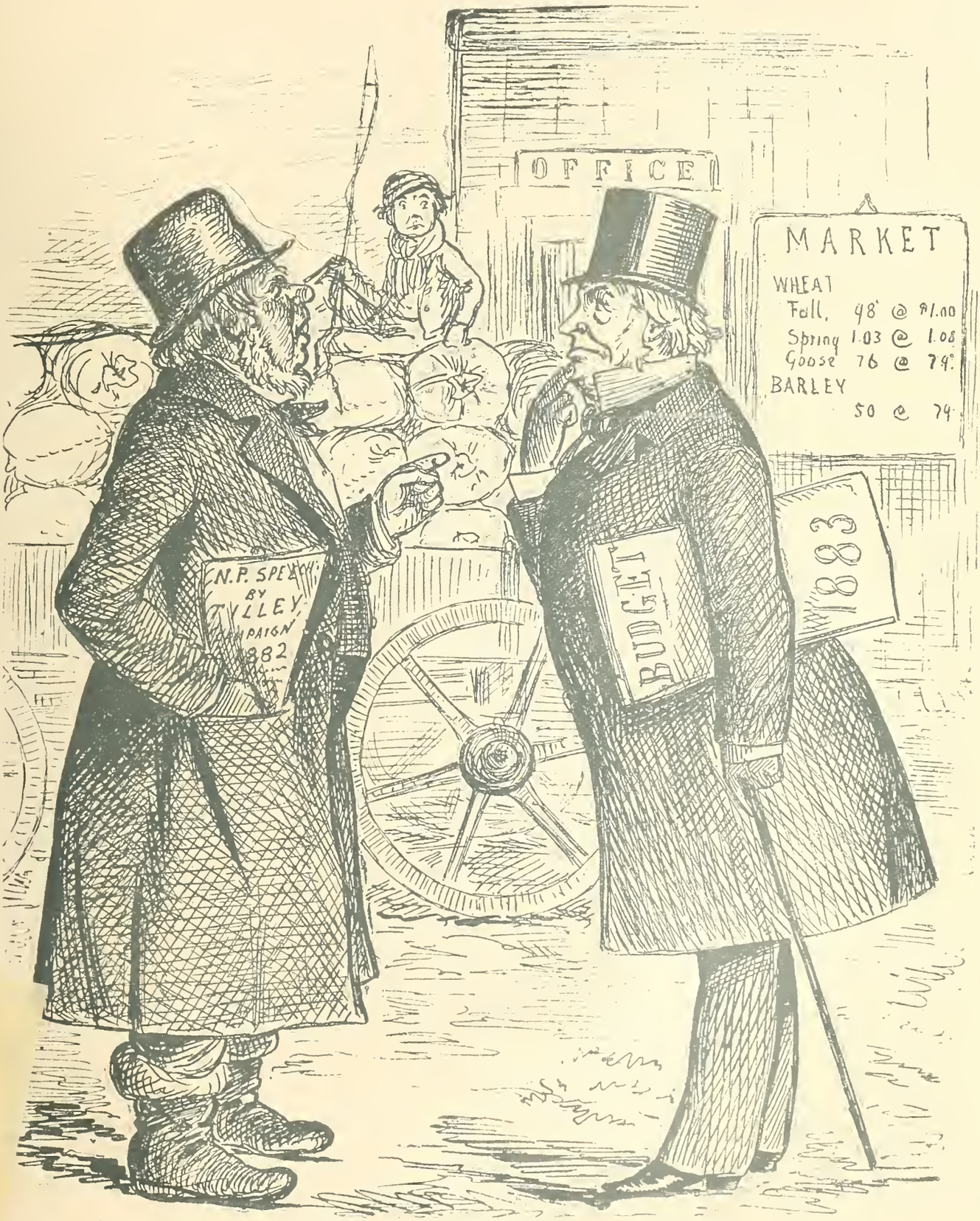
MRS. ONTARIO IN DANGER;

OR, THE OLD-FASHIONED CONFIDENCE GAME.

THE AGRICULTURAL QUESTION.

The price of grain was lower now than it had been at various times under the operation of the revenue tariff of Mr. Mackenzie. It began to dawn upon the agricultural mind that after all the foreign demand did control in this matter as the opponents of the Protection doctrine had repeatedly declared. The Finance Minister (Sir L. Tilley) was now at a loss to answer the question so earnestly asked by the disappointed farmers.

Grip, October 28th, 1882.



THE AGRICULTURAL QUESTION.

"WHEN IS THE PRICE OF GRAIN GOIN' TO RISE?"

THE INTERPRETATION.

CERTAIN public utterances of Archbishop Lynch had given rise to the belief that a claim was about to be put forward on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church for Separate Schools of a higher grade to supplement the Common Schools already granted. The "Adam" of the cartoon is Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., then Minister of Education for Ontario.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 4th, 1882.

THE INTERPRETATION.

PAPA MOWAT (Puzzled).—"ADAM, HAVE YOU ANY IDEA—ER—ER—WHAT JOHN JOSEPH IS DRIVING AT?"

ADAM.—"YES, I THINK HE MEANS THAT HE WOULD LIKE YOU TO GIVE HIM SEPARATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, AS WELL AS COMMON SCHOOLS."

THE OLD LADY.—"THEN HE SHALL HAVE THEM—AT HIS OWN EXPENSE."

LET THE BIG CHIEF BEWARE.

THE high handed conduct of the Dominion Government towards Manitoba, in disallowing her railway charters, etc., excited much opposition in that Province against Sir John Macdonald.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 18th, 1882.

LET THE BIG CHIEF BEWARE!

ALL THAT IS REQUIRED IS A LITTLE "PATIENCE."

PRESSURE was brought to bear upon Hon. John Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, to induce him to offer vigorous and decided opposition to the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the rights of the Province. Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera, "Patience," from which the scene is taken, was at this time the reigning attraction in theatrical circles.

GRIP, DECEMBER 2nd, 1882.

"The autonomy of every Province the independence of every Province the independence of every Legislature should be protected, unless there is a constitutional reason against it The Government here are not to set up their opinion against the Opinion of the Local Government or Local Legislature.
Sir John A Macdonald
H of Commons
Apl 14. 1882
BRIT. NOR. AMERICA ACT.
PROVINCIAL RIGHTS
ABSOLUTE & SACRED
MANITOBA
All that is required is a little PATIENCE
J.W. Bengough

ALL THAT IS REQUIRED IS A LITTLE "PATIENCE."

SIR JOHN'S LETTER TO EMERSON CONSERVATIVES.

BUNTHORNE (Norquay).—I'll meet this fellow on his own ground, and beat him at it.

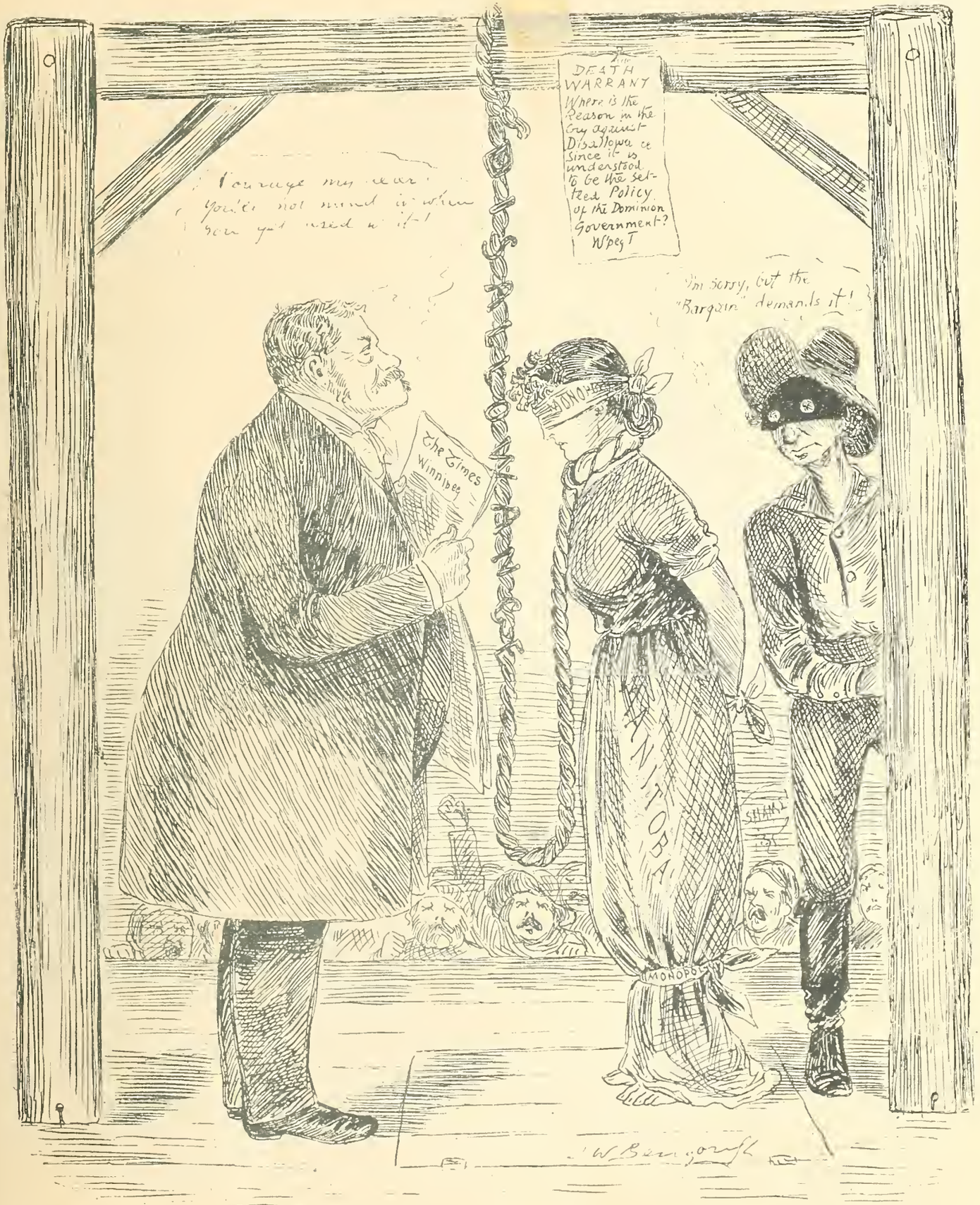
LADY JANE (Manitoba).—You shall, and I will help you! Sing, "Hey to you—good day to you," and that's what you shall say!

BOTH.—Sing—Boo to you—pooh, pooh to you!
Sing—Bah to you—ha! ha! to you!
Sing—Hey to you, good day to you!
And that's what I shall say.

MINISTERIAL CONSOLATION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the feeling of the people, Mr. Norquay made but a faint protest against the Federal usurpation, and in this nerveless course he was sustained by the chief Conservative organ at Winnipeg. Of course partyism was the secret of this otherwise inexplicable puerility.

GRIP, DECEMBER 9th, 1882.


DEATH WARRANT
Where is the Reason in the Cry against Disallowance since it is understood to be the settled Policy of the Dominion Government?
Wpeg T
"Courage my dear! You're not mind it when you get used to it!"
"I'm sorry, but the "Bargain" demands it!"
The Times Winnipeg
MANITOBA
MONOPOLY

"MINISTERIAL" CONSOLATION.

PARTY POLITENESS.

Mr. Gordon Brown was forced to resign the editorship of the *Globe*, his course upon some of the questions of the day not being such as to meet the approval of the politicians upon the Board of Directors. He was succeeded in the position by Mr. John Cameron, formerly editor of the London *Advertiser*.

Grip, December 23rd, 1882.

"PARTY" POLITENESS.

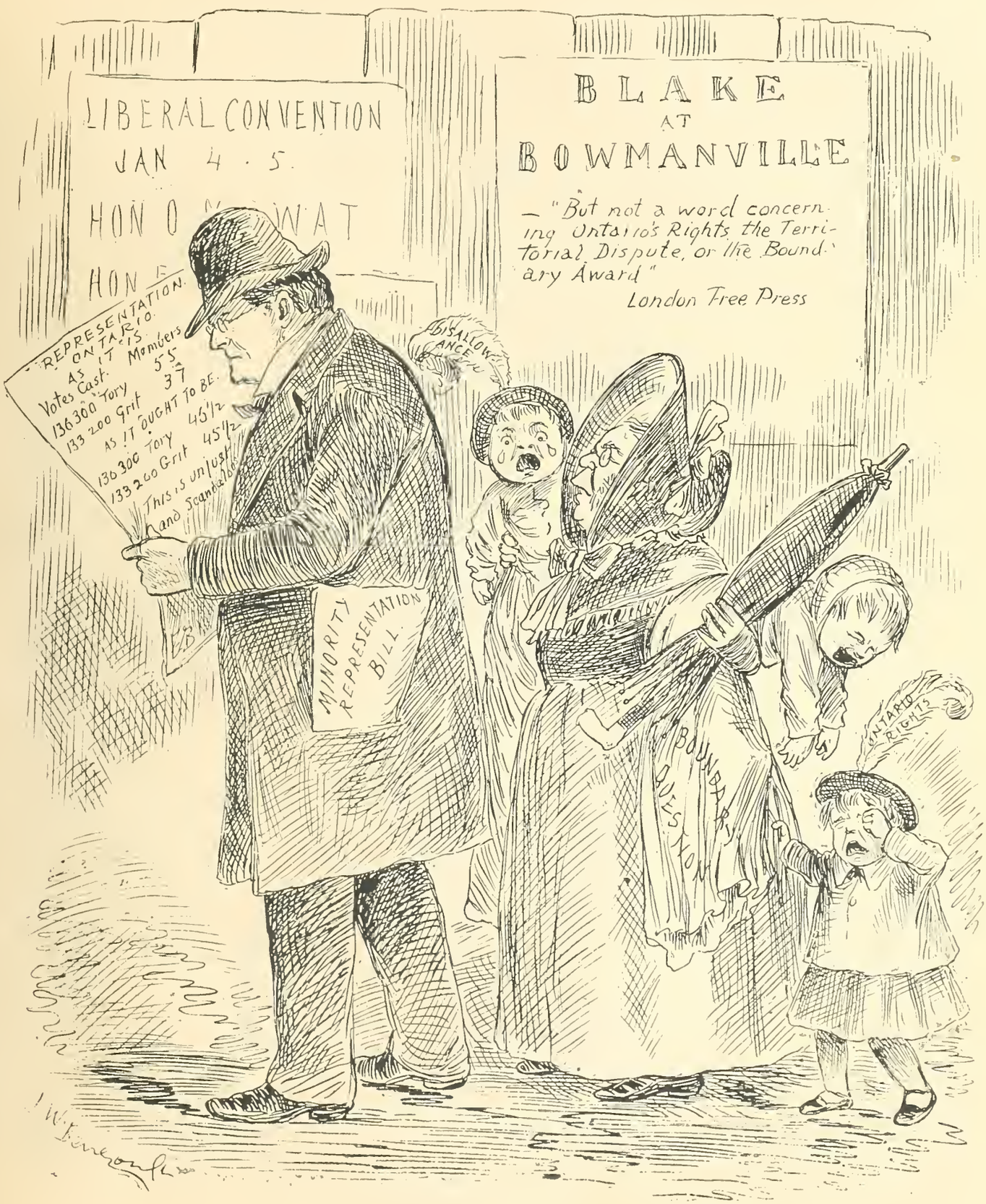
HOSTESS.—"WHAT, *MUST* YOU GO, MY DEAR MR. BROWN?"

GUEST.—"MY DEAR MADAM, I AM *COMPELLED* TO TEAR MYSELF AWAY."

IGNORING THE CRYING ISSUES.

Mr. Blake had delivered a speech to his constituents in West Durham, in which he confined himself to Dominion issues—principally to the problem of representation in the Commons—and ignored the questions then being so warmly discussed in the Local contest.

Grip, January 6th, 1883.

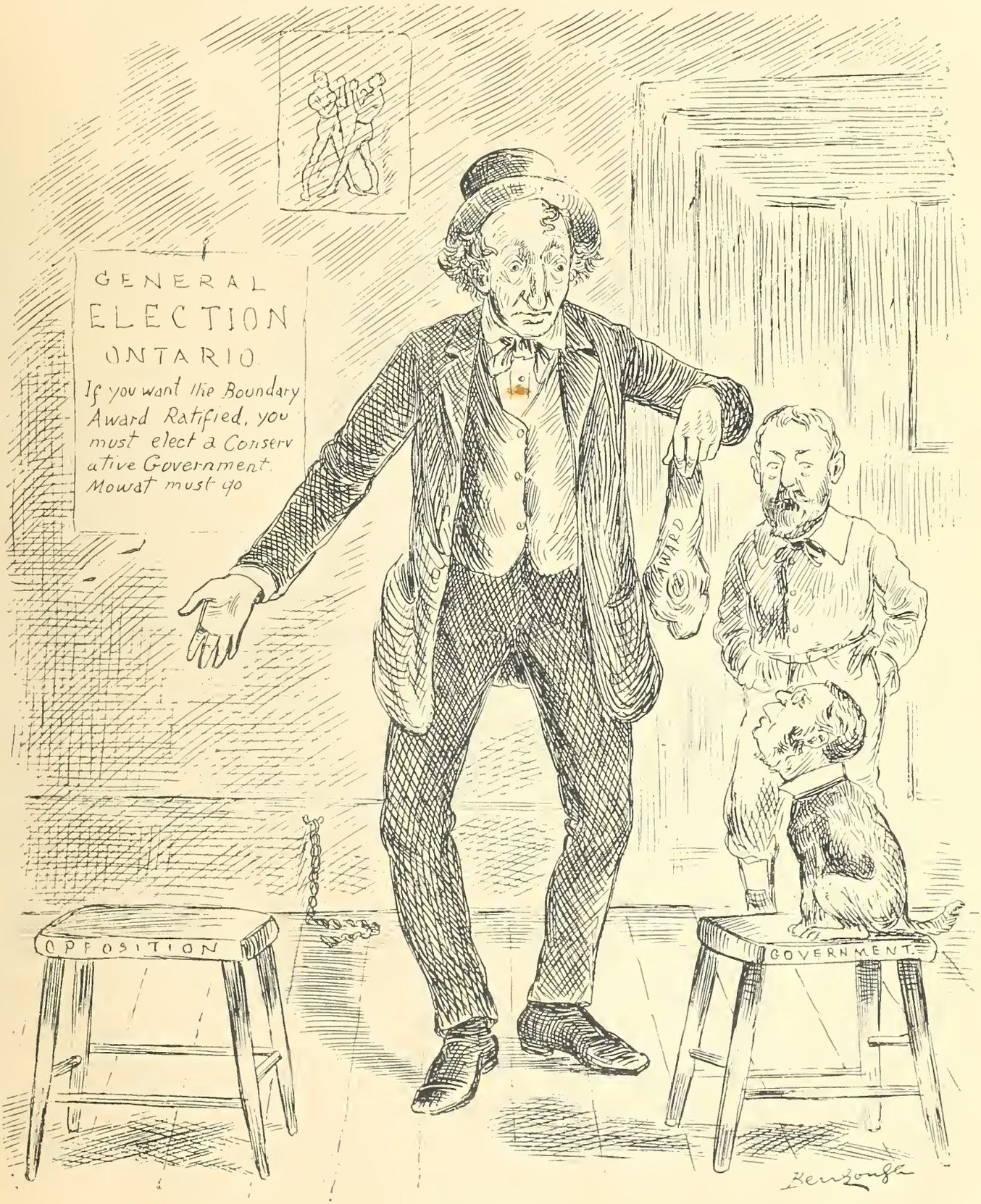


IGNORING THE "CRYING" ISSUES!

PERSUASION.

From certain statements made in the Conservative papers it became manifest that the only condition upon which the Dominion Government would ratify the Boundary award was the defeat of the Mowat Government and the accession of a Conservative Cabinet "in harmony with the powers at Ottawa."

Grip, January 13th, 1883.



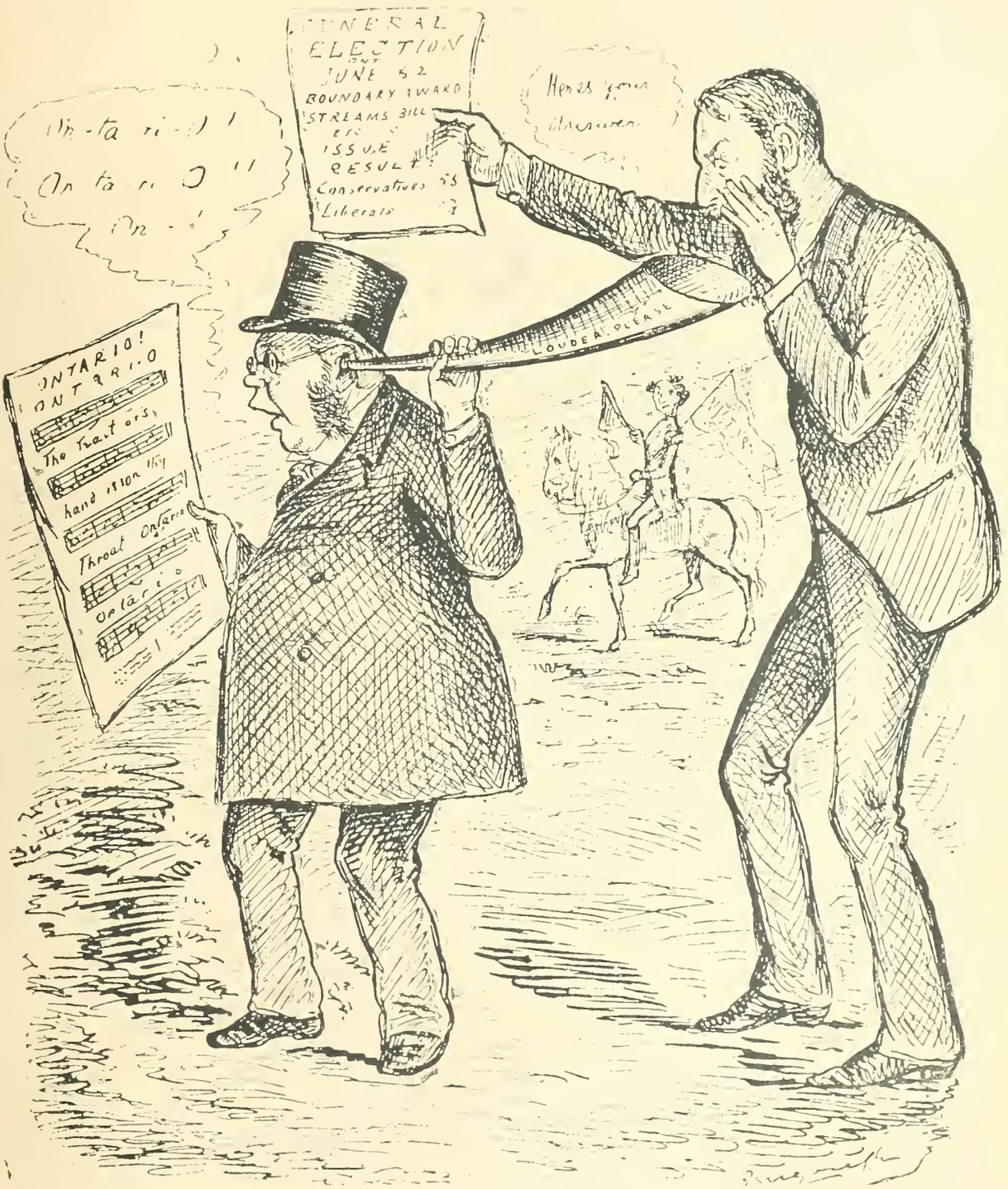
"PERSUASION."

JOHN A.—"NOW, SIR, JUMP ON TO THAT OTHER SEAT, OR YOU CAN'T HAVE IT!

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

In the preceding June the Conservatives had carried the country, notwithstanding that the Reformers had made "Provincial Rights" one of the principal issues. This fact was now pointed to by the Tory papers to prove the futility of raising that issue again in the Local election.

Grip, January 20th, 1883.



THE OLD, OLD STORY;

OR, "NONE SO DEAF AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT HEAR."

ENGAGING A LEADING SUPPORT.

The London *Advertiser* (edited by Hon. David Mills) had expressed the hope that the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, who was about to re-enter public life, would throw in his fortunes once more with the Liberal party. Mr. Macdougall was originally a Liberal, but had for some time acted with the Conservatives until the fiasco of his appointment to the Governorship of the North-West by the Conservative Government in 1869, since which time he had been "unattached."

Grip, January 27th, 1883.

ENGAGING A "LEADING SUPPORT."

[Another Bit of Enterprise under the New Management.]

"WHEN THE TUG-OF-WAR COMES, HE (MR. MACDOUGALL) SHOULD TAKE OFF HIS COAT AND HELP HIS OLD FRIENDS.

[*London Advertiser, edited by Hon. D. Mills.*]

THE NEW MANITOBA RETRIEVER.

ALTHOUGH the result of the Manitoba Election was the return of a majority in support of the Norquay Government, there was reason to believe that the spirit of the new House was against Federal encroachments, and that Sir John Macdonald would meet with vigorous opposition should any further attempts be made in that direction. As to Mr. Norquay himself, he could be counted on to take the Federal side without fail.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1883.

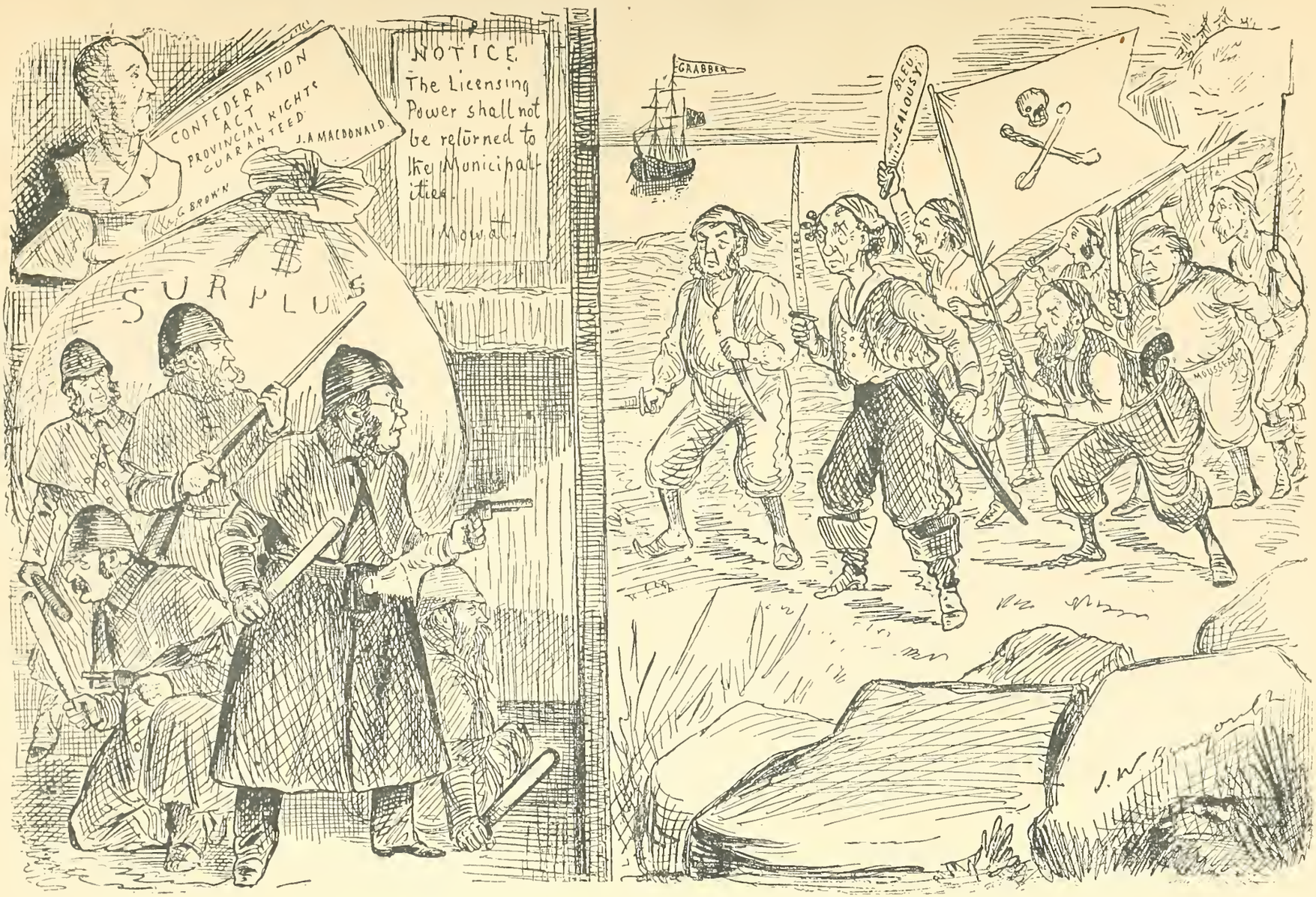
THE NEW MANITOBA "RETRIEVER."

NORQUAY.—"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE'LL FOLLOW *YOUR* GUN AS THE DEAD 'UN USED TO; BUT IF HE WILL, YOU'RE WELCOME TO THE LOAN OF HIM."

SCENE FROM "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

THE intense interest taken in the Ontario contest by the Federal authorities was comically at variance with the oft-repeated aphorism about non-interference and the "autonomy of the Provinces." No better representatives of the melodramatic "invaders" could be found than Gilbert's farcical "Pirates of Penzance."

GRIP, FEBRUARY 10th, 1883.



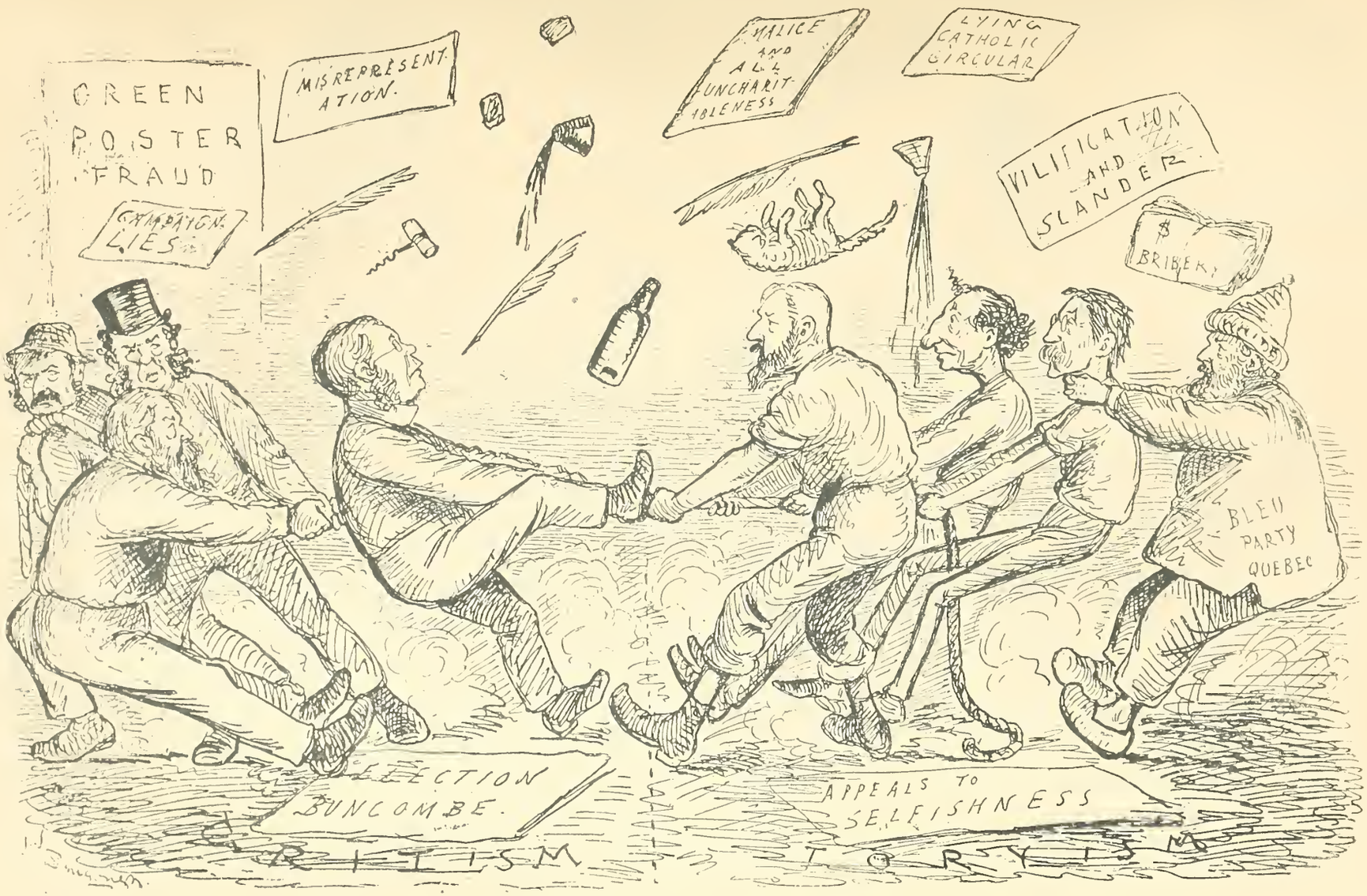
SCENE FROM THE "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

SERG. MOWAT.—Hush, hush! I hear them on the manor poaching,
With stealthy steps the pirates are approaching!
PIRATES.—A rollicking set of pirates we,
Who, tired of tossing on the sea,
Are trying our hand at burglaree,
With weapons grim and gory.

NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR.

THE struggle for the mastery in Ontario had now been fairly initiated. The Local Opposition, reinforced by all the strength that their party friends at Ottawa could render them, strove with might and main to pull the Mowat Government from its place.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 24th, 1883.



NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR!

THEN THEY RODE BACK, ETC.

THE result of the election was favorable to the Mowat Government, but its former large majority was reduced to twelve.

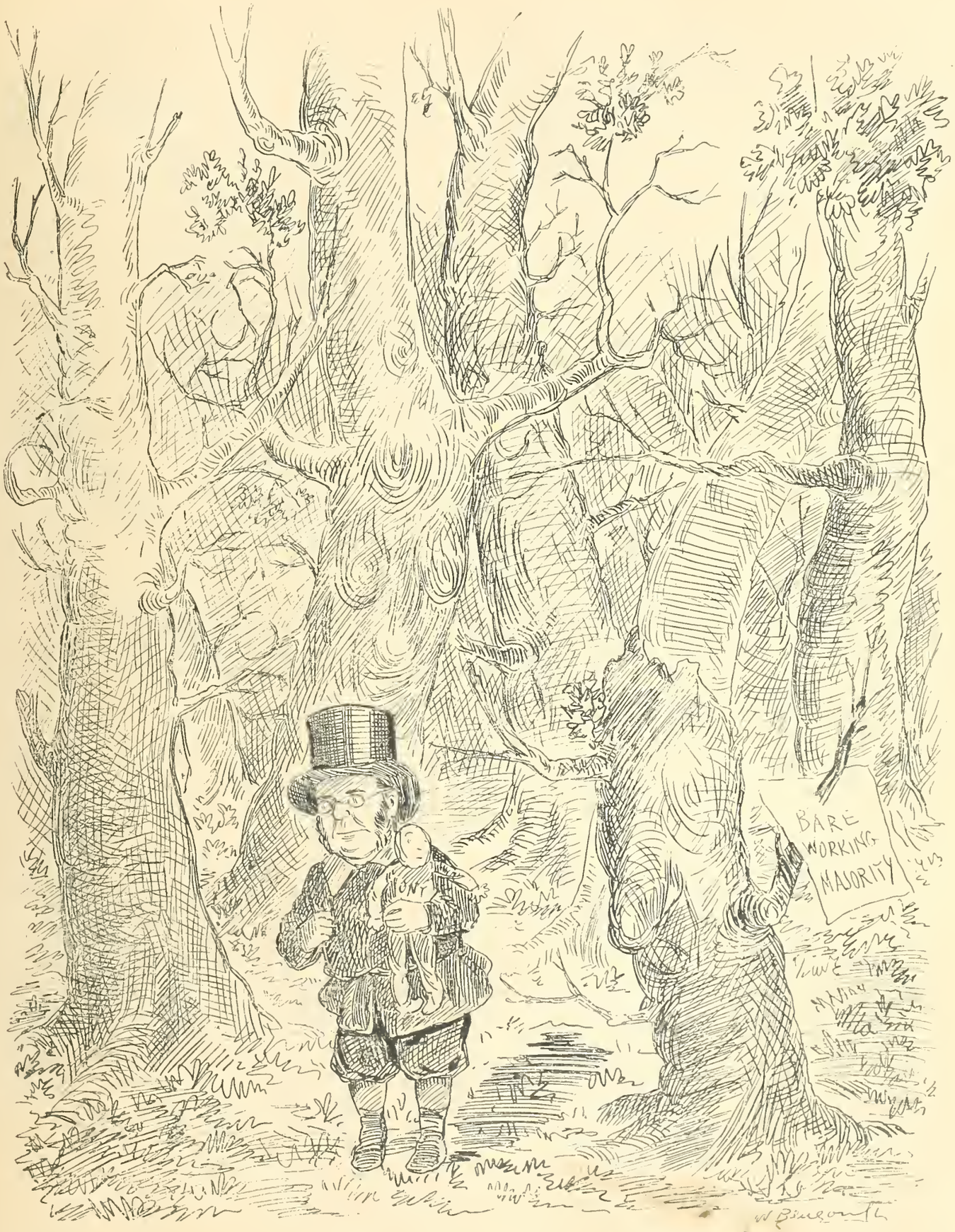
GRIP, MARCH 3rd, 1883.

"THEN THEY RODE BACK, BUT *NOT* THE SIX HUNDRED!"

NOT YET OUT OF THE WOODS.

FEARS were entertained by the Reform Party that the meagre majority of the Local Government might be still further reduced by later returns, and by appeals which were threatened in several ridings. It was within the possibilities that the majority might in fact melt away altogether.

GRIP, MARCH 10th, 1883.



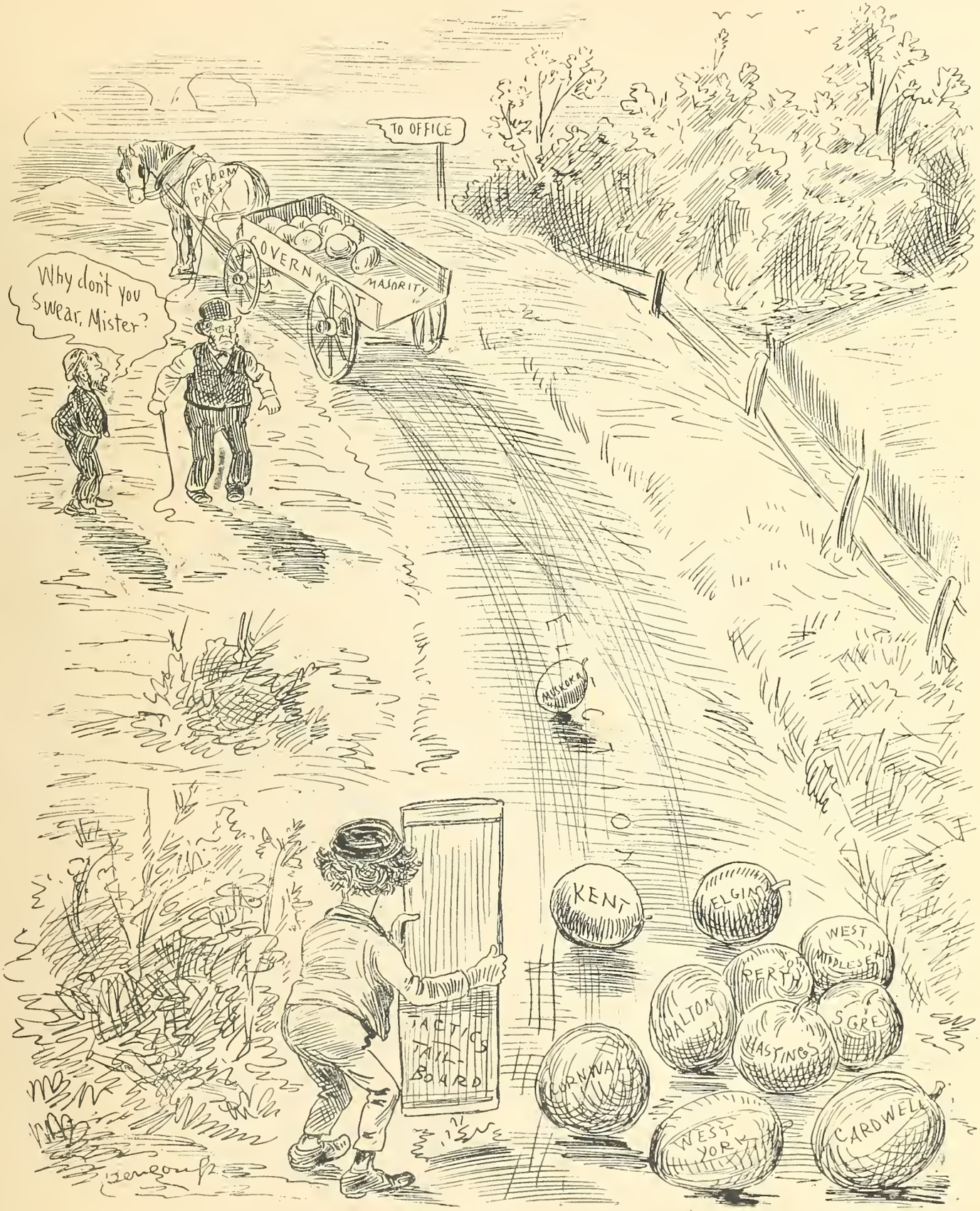
NOT YET OUT OF THE WOODS!

LOOK FOR THE FACES IN THE TREES.

ANOTHER PUMPKIN GONE.

THE Conservative candidate was elected in Muskoka, thus reducing Mr. Mowat's majority to eleven.

GRIP, MARCH 24th, 1883.



ANOTHER PUMPKIN GONE!

A MAN was driving a load of pumpkins and squashes up a hill, when a bad boy pulled the tail-board out of his waggon. When he observed the result he stood speechless with rage. "Why don't you swear?" asked another bad boy. "*I have no language equal to the occasion,*" replied the unfortunate man.—OLD STORY.

THE SPIRIT OF WIGGINS, ETC.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, widely known as a weather prophet who was frequently astray in his predictions, was a member of the civil service, holding a position in the Finance Department at Ottawa. Sir Leonard Tilley, in his budget speech, had ventured to prophesy "seven years of prosperity," and advised the business men of Canada to "clap on all sail." Messrs. Blake, Patterson, and other members of the Opposition, warmly deprecated this advice, declaring that it was ill founded, and would be the means of leading many who acted upon it to financial disaster.

Grip, April 7th, 1883.

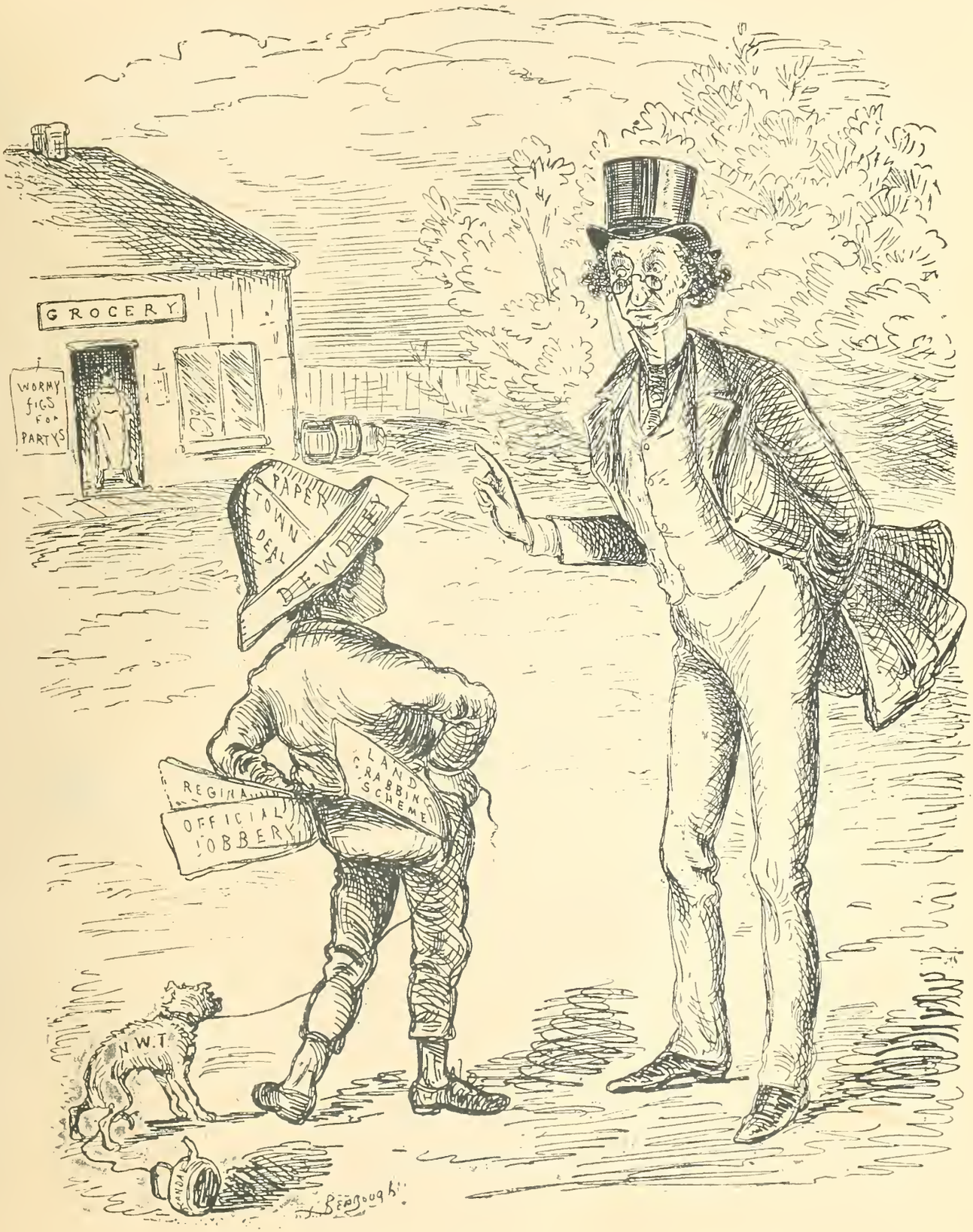
THE SPIRIT OF WIGGINS HAUNTING THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

HAMLET (Tilley). "UNHAND ME, GENTLEMEN!" (To Ghost) "GO ON, I'LL FOLLOW THEE!"

THE POLITICAL BAD BOY AND HIS PA.

LIEUT.-GOV. DEWDNEY, of the Nor'-West Territories, was an appointee of Sir John Macdonald, and although charges of misconduct were being constantly made against him—to the effect that he habitually made use of his position to enrich himself by land and other speculations—no notice was taken of these charges by the Government.

GRIP, APRIL 14th, 1883.



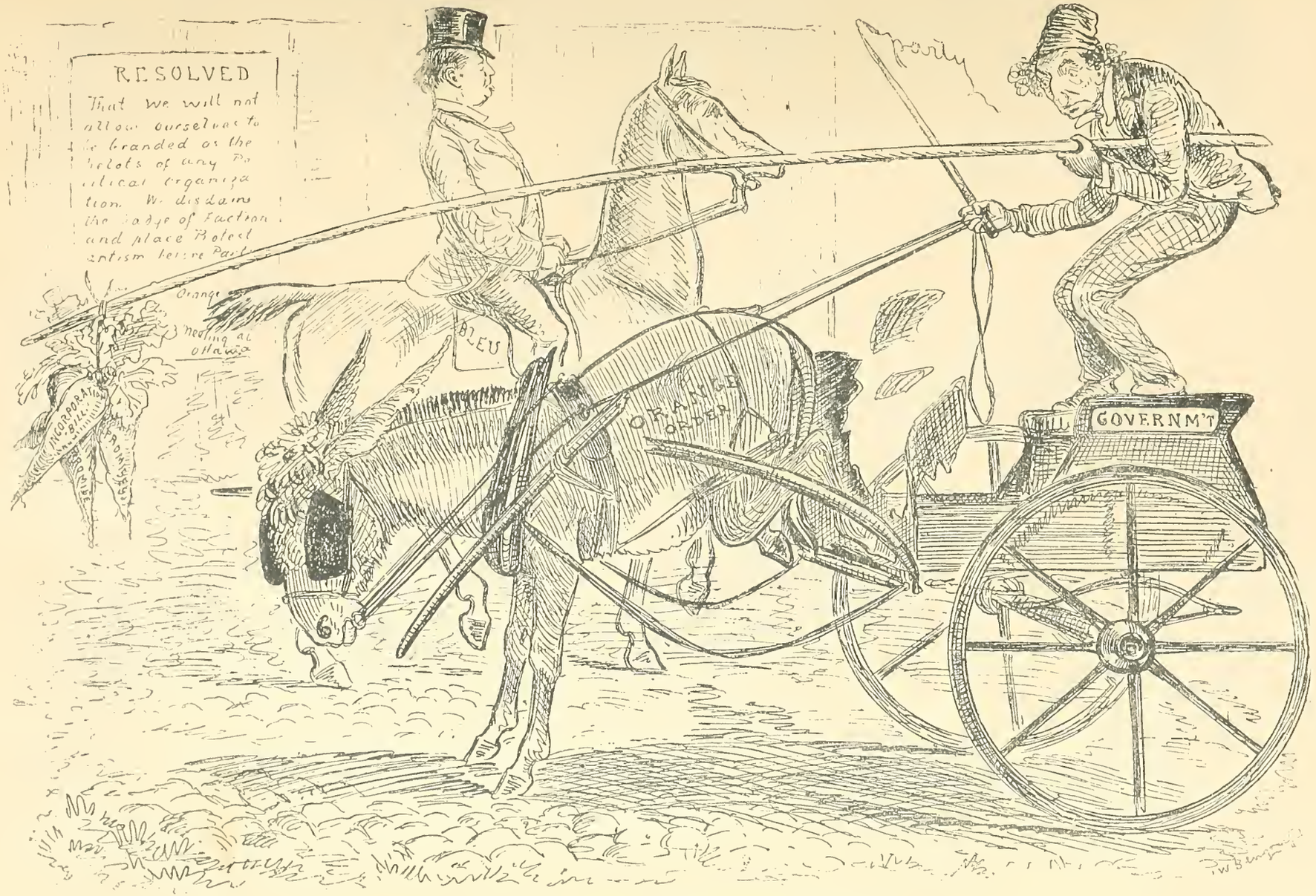
THE POLITICAL BAD BOY AND HIS PA.

SIR JOHN.—"NOW, I DON'T OBJECT TO YOUR PLAYING HARMLESS TRICKS, BUT YOU MUST NOT DO ANYTHING THAT WILL CAUSE THE FINGER OF SCORN TO BE POINTED AT YOUR PA.—*(See Peck's Book.)*

AT LAST THE ANIMAL KICKS.

Sir John Macdonald had agreed to pass a special Act of Incorporation for the Orange Society, but the Opposition of his French Catholic supporters was so strong that he thought it better not to make the attempt. When, therefore, the House adjourned without having passed the Bill great indignation was expressed by the Orangemen throughout the country.

Grip, April 21st, 1883.

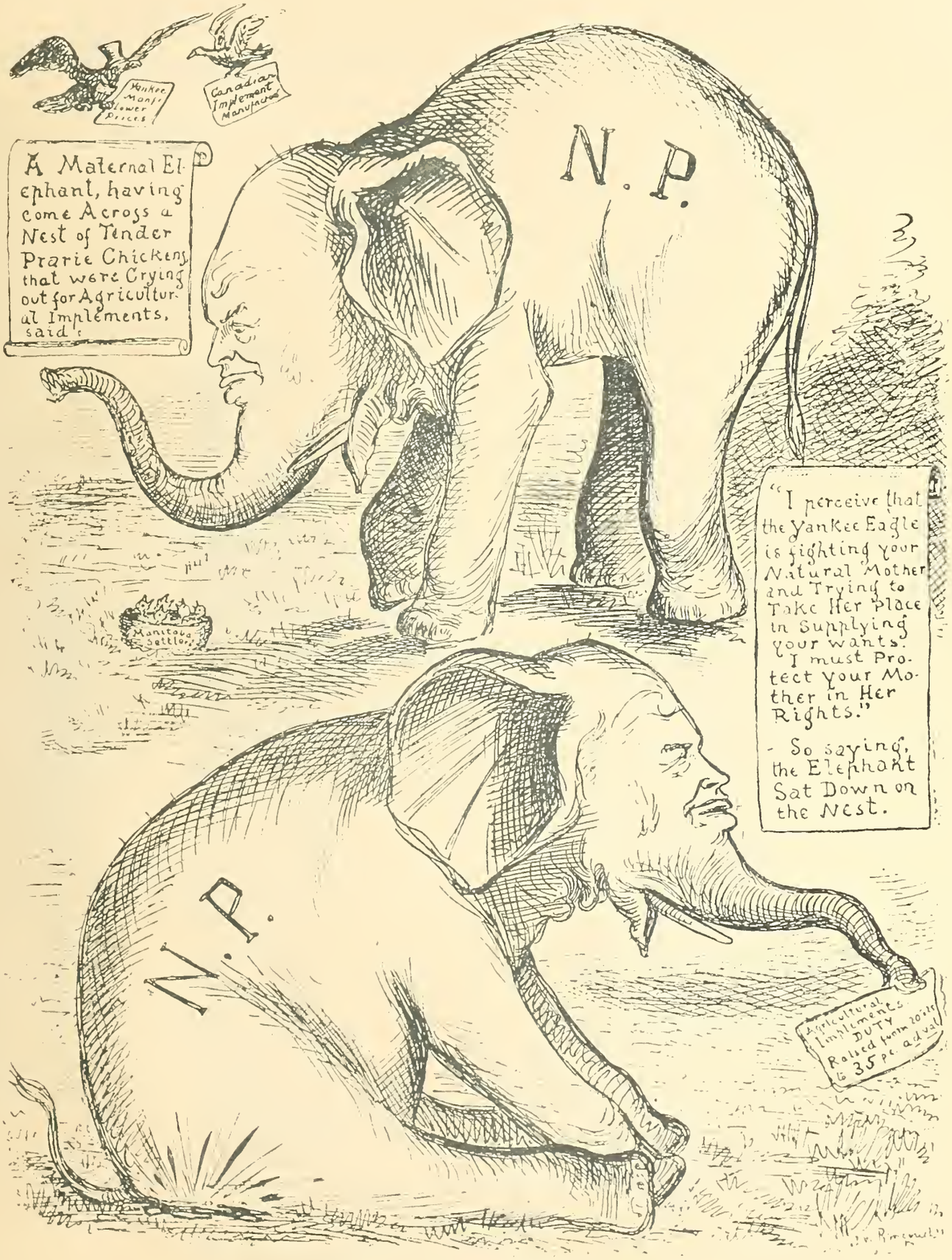

RESOLVED
That we will not allow ourselves to be branded as the helots of any Political Organization. We disclaim the badge of Faction and place Patriotism before Party
Orange meeting at Ottawa
INCORPORATION BILL
BLEU
ORANGE
GOVERNM'T

AT LAST, THE ANIMAL KICKS!

A FABLE OF PROTECTION.

The duty upon agricultural implements was increased. While this change no doubt benefited the Ontario manufacturers it was just as unquestionably injurious to the struggling settlers of the North-West.

Grip, April 28th, 1883.


Yankee Manf. Mower Pieces
Canadian Implement Manufactures
A Maternal Elephant, having come Across a Nest of Tender Prarie Chickens, that were Crying out for Agricultural Implements, said:
N. P.
"I perceive that the Yankee Eagle is fighting your Natural Mother and Trying to Take Her Place in Supplying your wants. I must Protect your Mother in Her Rights."
So saying, the Elephant Sat Down on the Nest.
Manitoba Settlers
N. P.
Agricultural Implements DUTY Raised from 20 to 35 Pc. ad val

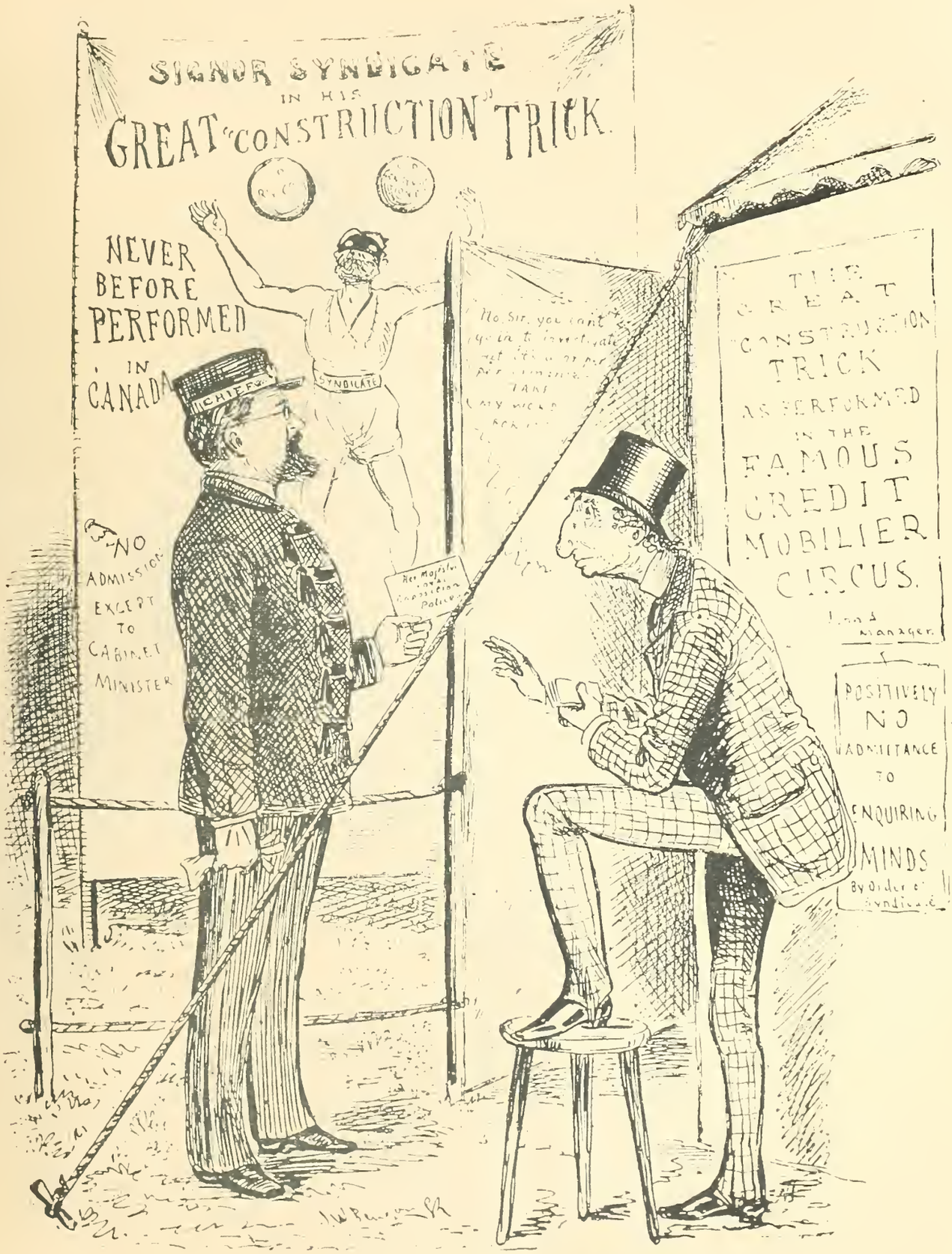
A FABLE OF PROTECTION.

[*See Winnipeg Times, Con.*]

THE POLICE REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

It having become known that the C. P. R. Syndicate had organized themselves into a "construction company," to which organization the building of the road had been sublet, Mr. Blake availed himself of his privilege as a member of Parliament to ask the Government to bring down particulars as to the terms, etc., made with said company. On the ground that it would be unfair to the sub-contractors to comply with this demand, the information was refused.

Grip, May 5th, 1883.


SIGNOR SYNDICATE
IN HIS
GREAT "CONSTRUCTION" TRICK.
NEVER BEFORE PERFORMED IN CANADA
SYNDICATE
No, Sir, you can't
THE GREAT "CONSTRUCTION" TRICK AS PERFORMED IN THE FAMOUS CREDIT MOBILIER CIRCUS.
Ring Master.
NO ADMISSION EXCEPT TO CABINET MINISTER
POSITIVELY NO ADMITTANCE TO ENQUIRING MINDS
By Order of Syndicate

THE POLICE REFUSED ADMITTANCE;
OR, VERY PECULIAR CONDUCT OF AN HONEST SHOWMAN.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

CONSIDERING the length of the Session but a meagre amount of work was accomplished. Of the measures announced in the Speech from the Throne not one had been discussed as fully as its importance demanded. The Senate had of course only emphasized the indolence of the House.

GRIP, MAY 12th, 1883.

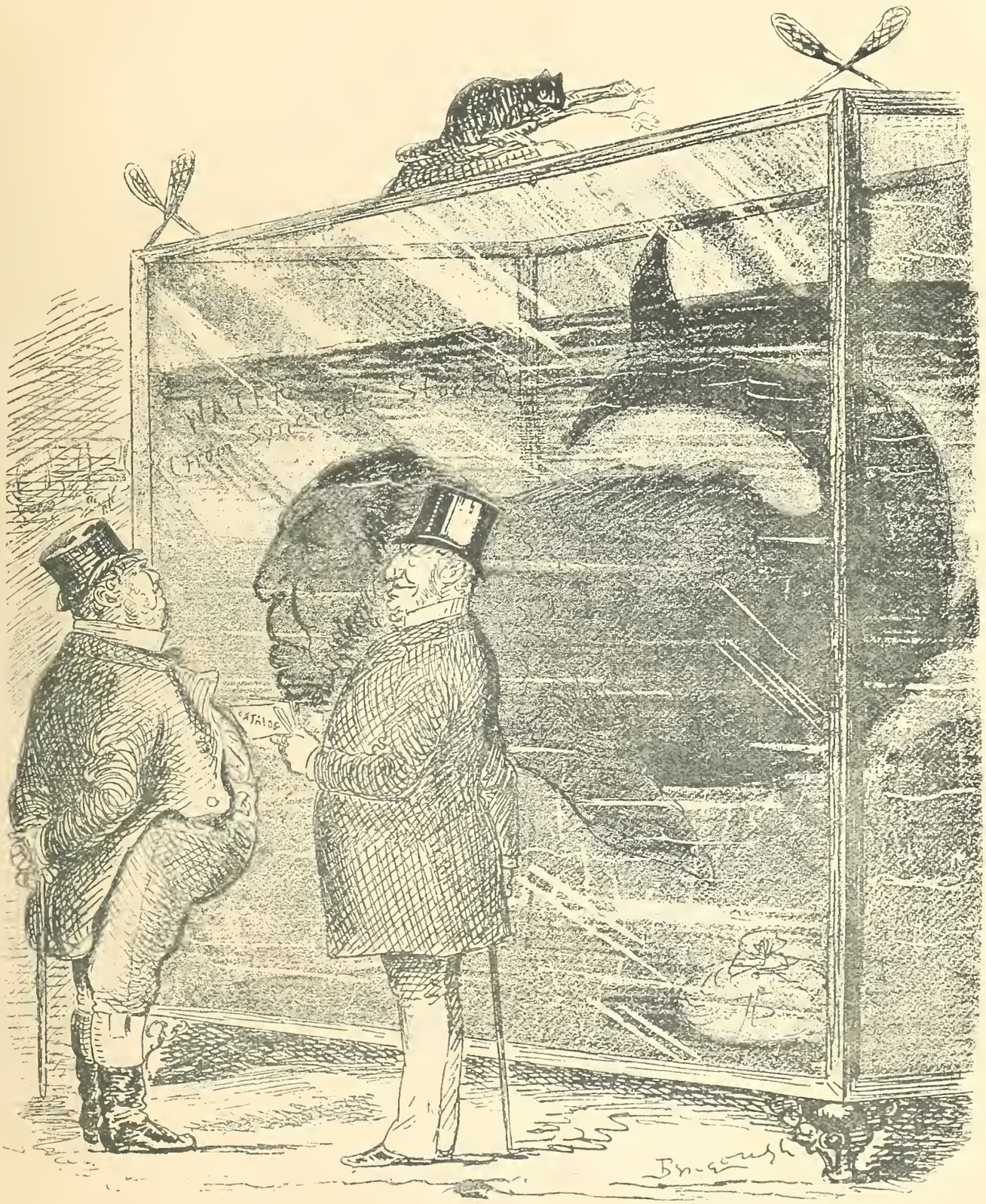
THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

"THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOR THAT BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE."

A QUEER FISH.

THE great International Fisheries Exhibition had just been opened in London, and the Canadian display was a prominent feature. Sir Chas. Tupper left Canada on a visit to the old land some time after the opening of the Exhibition.

GRIP, MAY 19th, 1883.



A QUEER FISH.

(NOT IN TIME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.)

SIR JOHN SURRENDERS HIS SWORD.

Several injurious amendments were made in the Canada Temperance Act in its passage through Committee of the Whole. These changes were in the interests of the liquor traffic, which was represented in the Cabinet by Hon. John Carling.

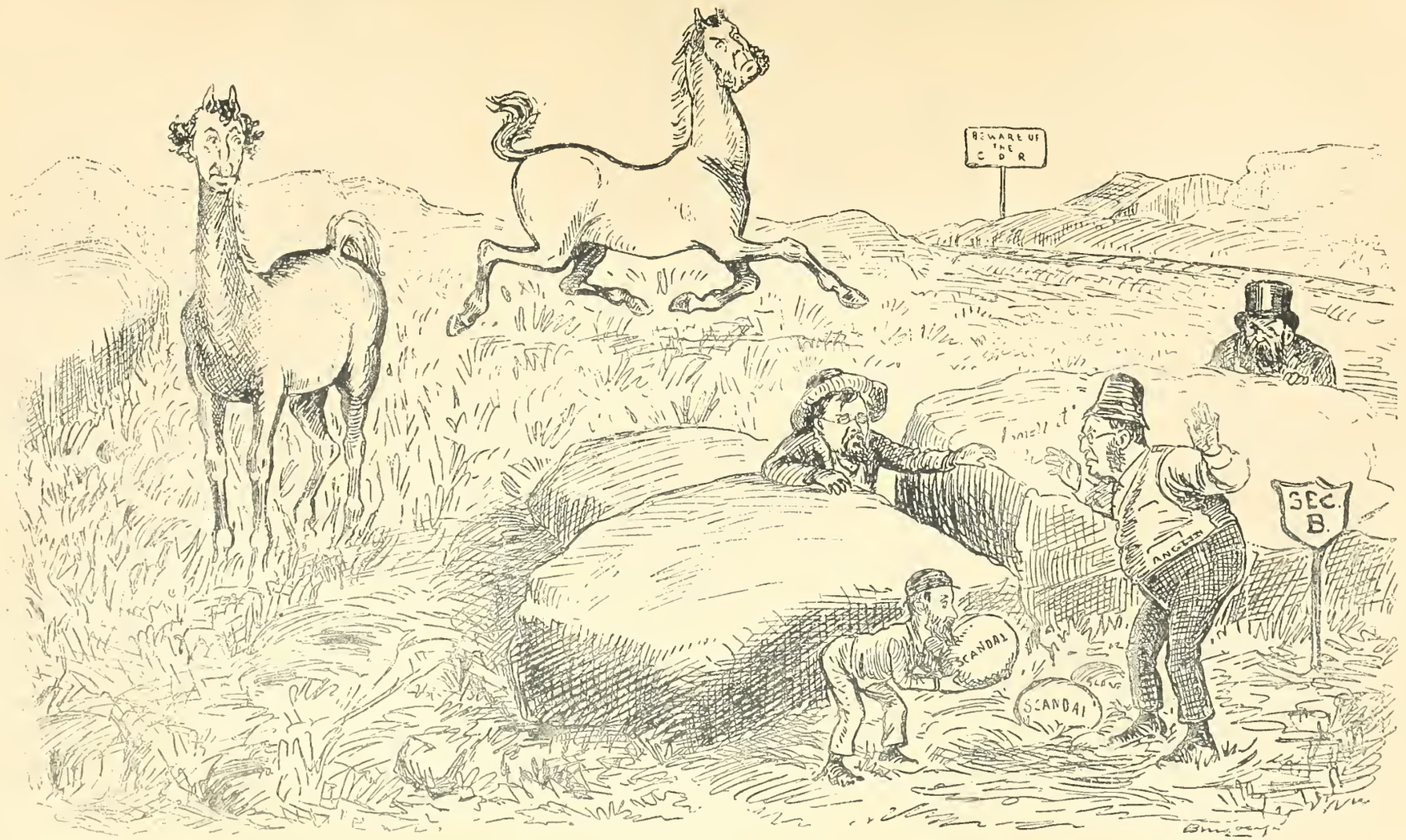
Grip, May 26th, 1883.

SIR JOHN SURRENDERS HIS SWORD.

EUREKA! WHAT? A MARE'S NEST?

THE *Globe* gave publicity to a charge that the contractors of Section B, C. P. R., had contributed large sums to the election fund of the Conservative party as the price of undue favors to be conferred upon them by the Government. Mr. John Shields, one of the contractors in question, served the publishers of the *Globe* with a writ for libel, but ultimately allowed the case to drop, paying all costs.

GRIP, JUNE 9th, 1883.



EUREKA! WHAT? A MARE'S NEST?

A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF THE WHIP.

The Federal Government continued from time to time to manifest a disposition to encroach upon the rights reserved to the Provinces under the British North America Act. For prudential reasons, however, Quebec was interfered with less than the others.

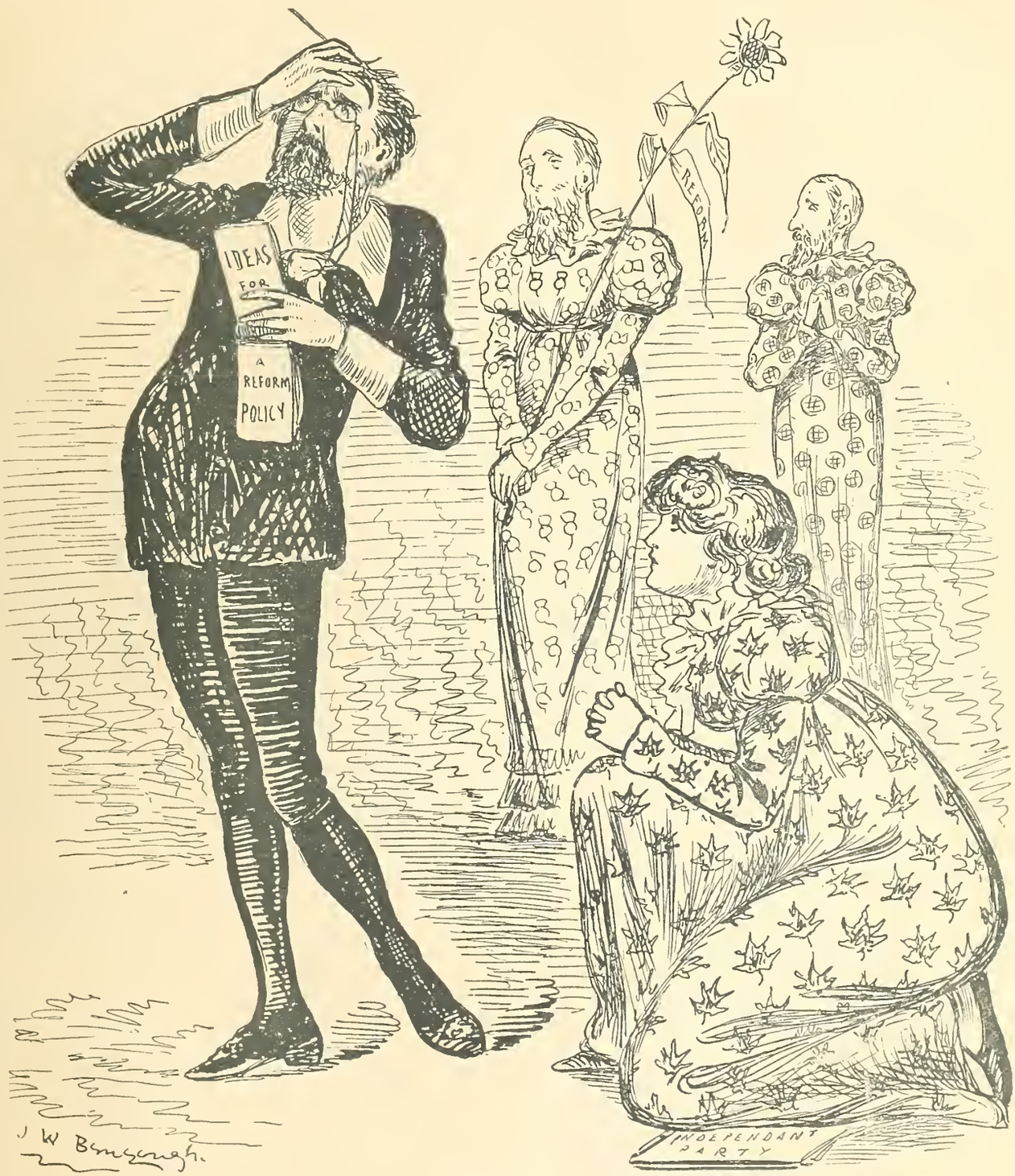
Grip, June 16th, 1883.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF THE WHIP.

IN THE THROES OF COMPOSITION.

Mr. Blake having given no indications whatever of political activity, the presumption was that he was engaged upon his long-deferred task of formulating a policy for his party.

Grip, June 23rd, 1883.



IN THE THROES OF COMPOSITION.

"IT IS NOTHING—IT OCCURS THREE TIMES A DAY."

GONE TO TELL HIS DAD.

Hon. Oliver Mowat had gone to England. The precise nature of his mission had not been made known but it was generally surmised that it had some connection with the Boundary difficulty, and that the disposition of the Federal Government to override Provincial rights was to be represented to the Imperial authorities.

Grip, July 14th, 1883.

GONE TO TELL HIS DAD!

THE NEW CROMWELL.

THE long-continued Boundary "Dispute" was peremptorily ended by the Ontario Government taking possession of the awarded territory and appointing special constables, etc., to protect the settlers in the enjoyment of their rights.

GRIP, JULY 21st, 1883.

THE NEW CROMWELL;

OR, OLIVER THE PROTECTOR ORDERING THEM TO "TAKE AWAY THAT BAUBLE."

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW HAS COME TO STAY.

THE action of the Mowat Government in taking possession of the awarded territory is here treated from another point of view.

GRIP, JULY 28th, 1883.

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW HAS COME TO STAY.

MADAM MOWAT. "YES, SIR, HERE I AM, AND HERE I STAYS ALL SUMMER. I'M GOING TO PROTECT MY DARTER, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!"

I'VE GOT 'EM ON A STRING.

THE Federal Government did not allow Mr. Mowat's action to end the trouble. No sooner had the Ontario constables been placed in office than similar officers were appointed to represent the Manitoba Government, which now for the first time laid claim to ownership in the territory. It was generally believed that Mr. Norquay, the Premier of Manitoba, had taken up this untenable position at the bidding of Sir John Macdonald, who in turn was egged on by his Quebec colleagues. The French-Canadian leader, Mousseau, had declared that if Ontario acquired any additional territory, Quebec would have a right to demand an equivalent.

GRIP, AUGUST 11th, 1883.

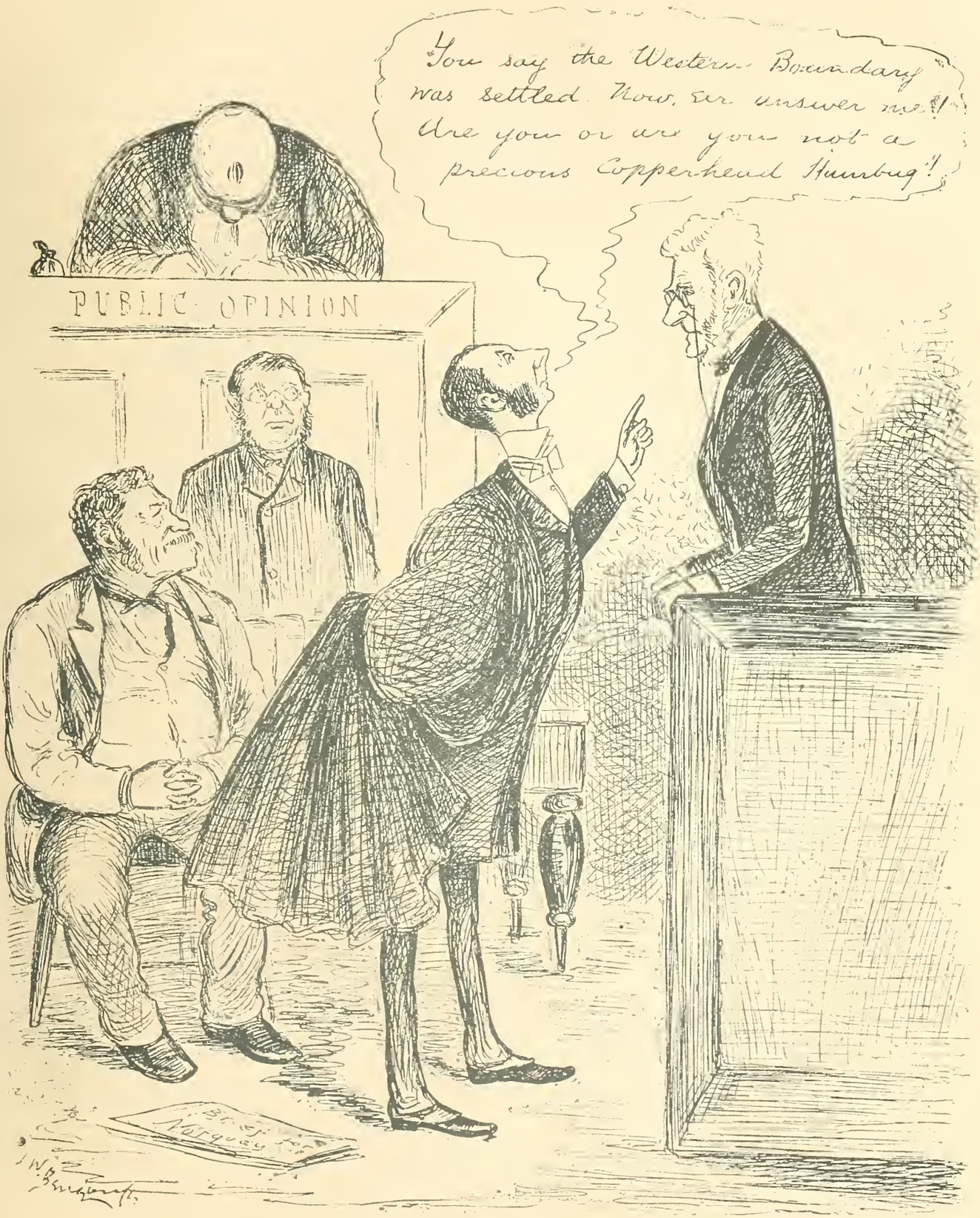
MANITOBA
MOWAT
"If the Prov of Ontario is to acquire an additional territory, QUEBEC will have the right to DEMAND an EQUIVALENT

"I'VE GOT 'EM ON A STRING."

THE LEARNED COUNSEL FOR NORQUAY.

The Toronto *Mail* ardently supported the pretentions of the Manitoba Government as against Ontario. Sir Francis Hincks, one of the arbitrators, having reviewed the case in a lecture, and demonstrated the justice of Ontario's claim, was vigorously abused by the journal in question.

GRIP, AUGUST 25th, 1883.

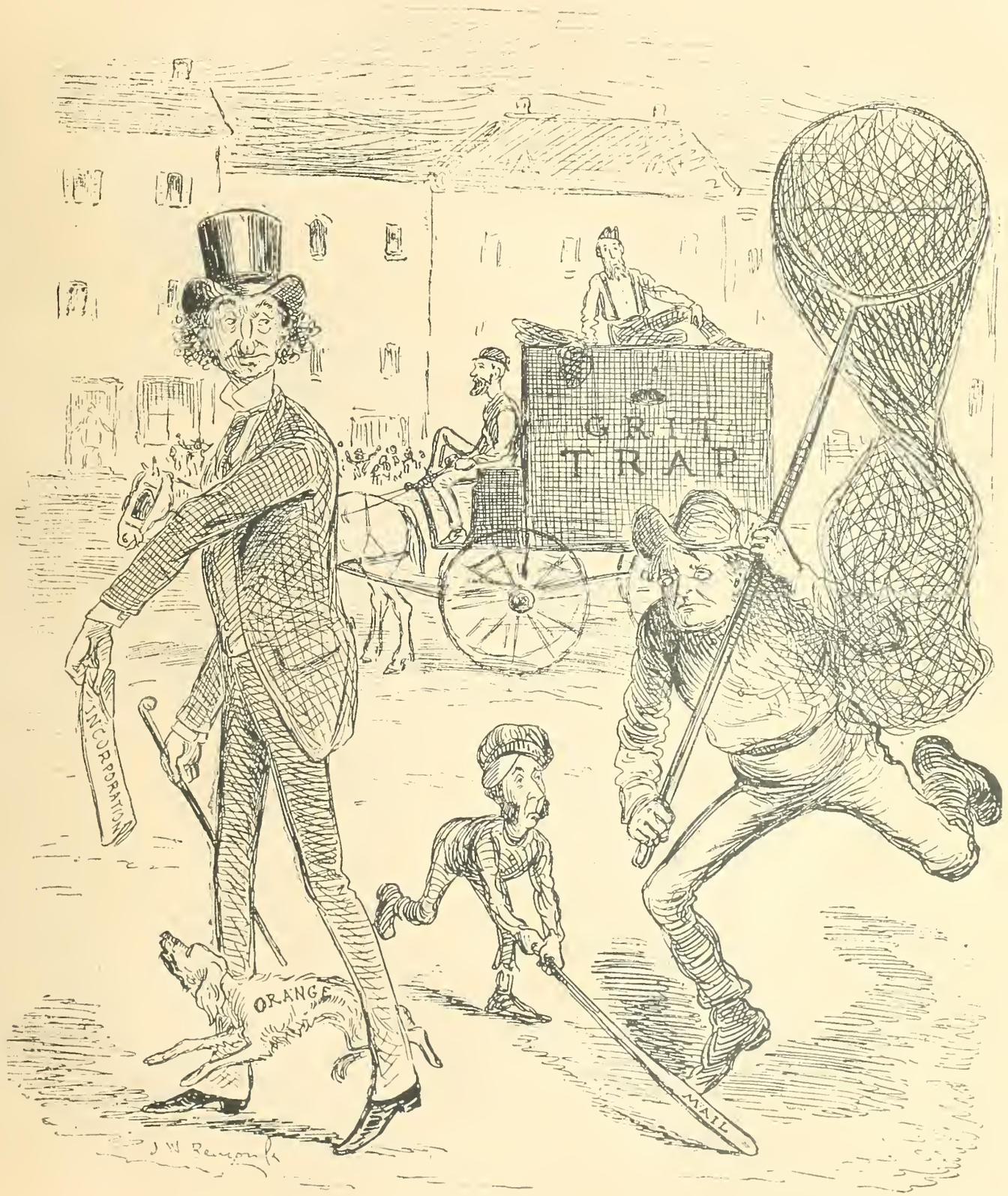

You say the Western Boundary was settled. Now, sir, answer me! Are you or are you not a precious Copperhead Humbug!
PUBLIC OPINION
Norquay

THE LEARNED COUNSEL FOR NORQUAY.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

THE Reform party, *via* the *Globe*, was engaged in an effort to capture the Orange Order, by showing how detrimental to the progress of that order was its existing connection with the Tories.

GRIP, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1883.



NOT TO BE CAUGHT!

ONE-SIDED DEVOTION.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, in a speech in Glasgow, Scotland, had assured his hearers that Canada was ready to sacrifice her last dollar and her last man in the cause of the Empire. Very shortly before the date of this speech several little incidents had occurred to prove that in England Canadian public men came after prominent Americans in the esteem of John Bull. The small courtesy of the title "Honorable" had, for example, been withheld from certain Canadian Ministers by the magnates of the Foreign Office, while the leading editors of the old land were content to remain in disgraceful ignorance of our country and its affairs.

Grip, September 8th, 1883.

Yes sir! We Canadians would sacrifice our last dollar and our last man for you
Indeed! Wot a pity yours not Yankees. Eh, Mon?
would appreciate you!!
Glasgow Art Co's

ONE-SIDED DEVOTION;

OR, A SAD WASTE OF CANADIAN GUSH.

THE GREAT REFORM PARTY.

Beyond exposing and denouncing the corruption of the reigning Government, the leaders of the Opposition gave no indications of having a policy.

Grip, September 15th, 1883.

THE GREAT "REFORM" PARTY.

[Scene at an Extra Secret Caucus.]

MACKENZIE.—"HAPPY THOUGHT! BLAKE! TROW!! SUPPOSE WE DECLARE FOR *REFORM*

OLIVER AT FAGIN'S.

The note which originally accompanied this cartoon may be quoted: "Readers of Dickens will remember that Oliver Mowat in the course of his travels fell in with one John A., *alias* the 'Artful Dodger,' who conducted him into the house of Fagin Bleu, where he received very effusive attentions at the hands of Jack Norquay, Charley Mousseau and other 'young gentlemen' who were in the employ of the nice old fellow. Those who care for the interests of Ontario will be pleased to hear that Oliver came out all right with his bundle."

Grip, September 22nd, 1883.

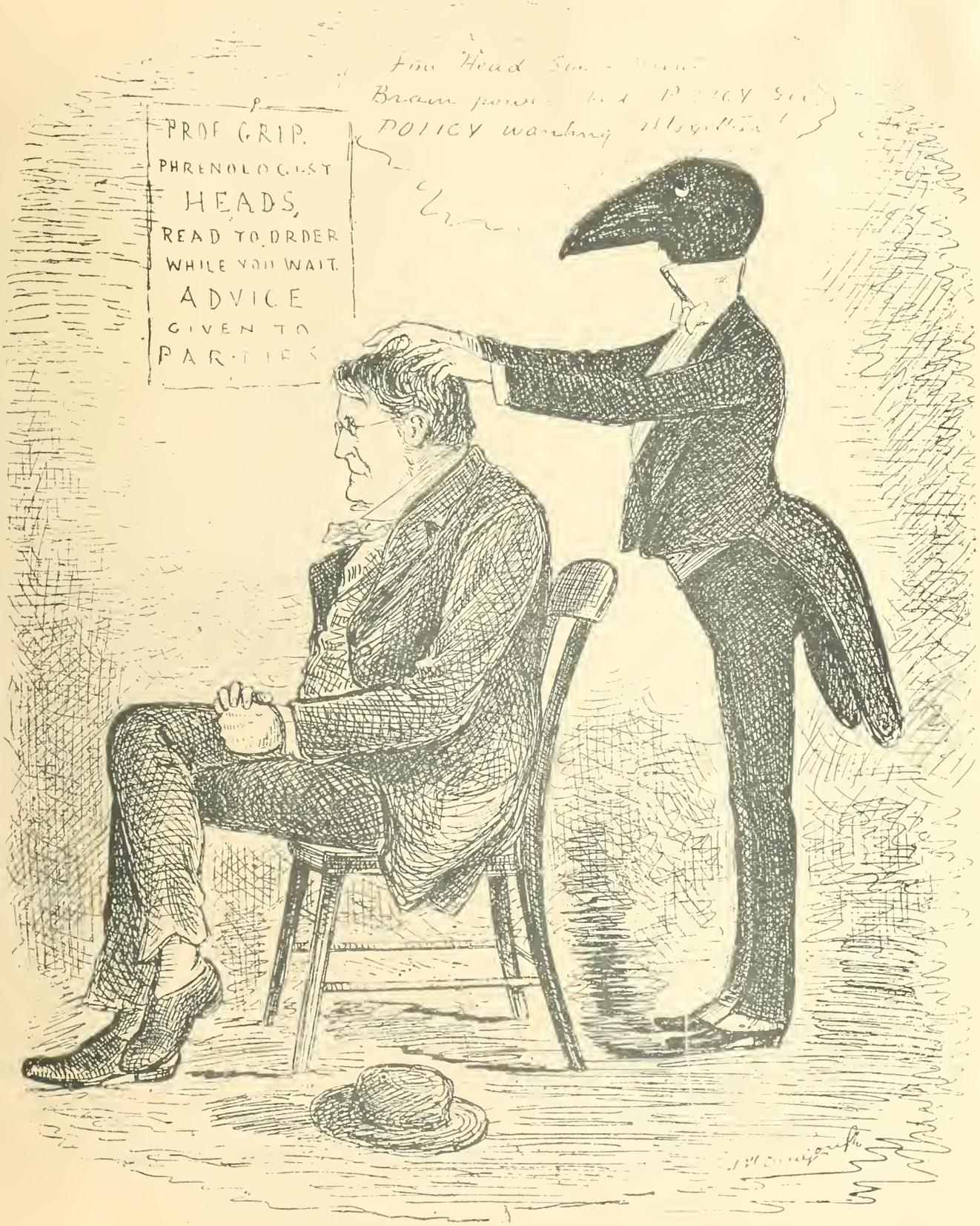
"OLIVER" AT FAGIN'S.

"UPON THIS, THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN * * CAME ROUND HIM AND SHOOK HIS HANDS VERY HARD—ESPECIALLY THE ONE IN WHICH HE HELD HIS LITTLE BUNDLE. ONE YOUNG GENTLEMAN WAS VERY ANXIOUS TO HANG UP HIS HAT FOR HIM, AND ANOTHER WAS SO OBLIGING AS TO PUT HIS HANDS IN HIS POCKETS."—*Vide Oliver Twist.*

READ LIKE A BOOK.

ANOTHER kindly effort on the part of GRIP to rouse the Reform leader to the declaration of a specific policy.

GRIP, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1883.

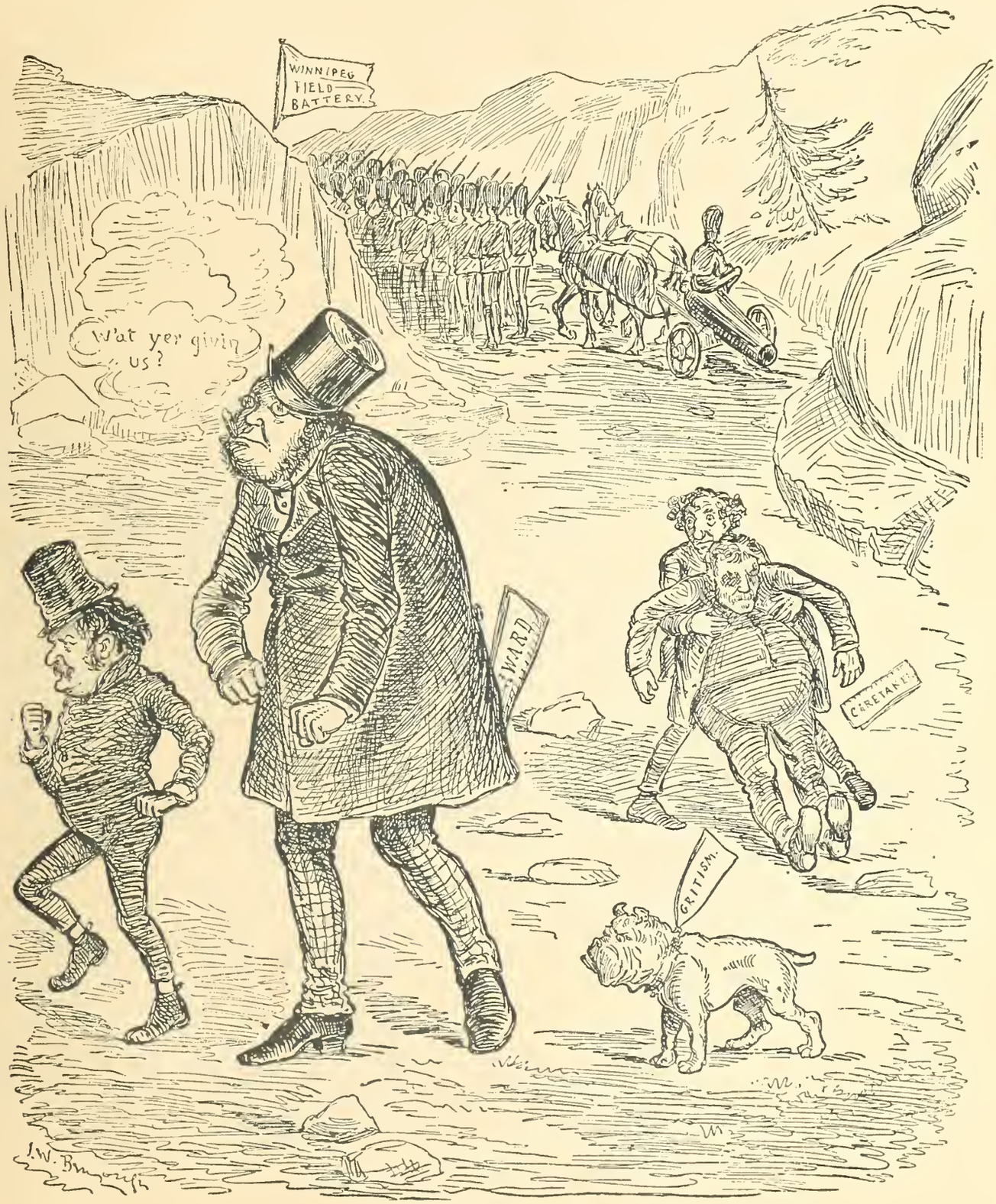


READ LIKE A BOOK!

THE SLUGGER AND THE BULL PUP.

THE election of Mr. Lyon, the Reform candidate in the District of Algoma, was regarded as an emphatic protest against the pretensions of the Manitoba and Ottawa Governments, and a signal victory for Mr. Mowat. Throughout the controversy the *Mail* had referred to two of the Ontario officials as the "Slugger" and the "Bull Pup" respectively. A detachment of the Winnipeg Battery had been sent to Rat Portage just before the election for the ostensible purpose of preserving order.

GRIP, OCTOBER 13th, 1883.



THE "SLUGGER" AND THE "BULL PUP."

(THE NOTORIOUS PARTIES YOU READ OF IN THE *MAIL.*)

DUNDREARY'S "WIDDLE."

THE C. P. R. Syndicate asked for and received a Government guarantee of three per cent. for ten years on $100,000,000 worth of its stock. There was much mystery as usual about this arrangement, but the fact that it was carried through quite readily by the Government proved that the Company's power of securing favors was practically unlimited.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 10th, 1883.

PREMIUM
FOR THE LARGEST CLUB OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MAIL
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE GUARANTEE DEAL
C.P.R. STOCK
GUARANTEED 3 PER CENT FOR 10 YEARS
FOR FULL PARTICULARS ENQUIRE WHERE YOU CAN FIND OUT
I'd like to know you know
GLOBE WATCHES, GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT
GRIP FOR 1884 $2.00
GOVERNMENT
SYNDICATE
C.P.R. STOCK GUARANTEED 3 PER CENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

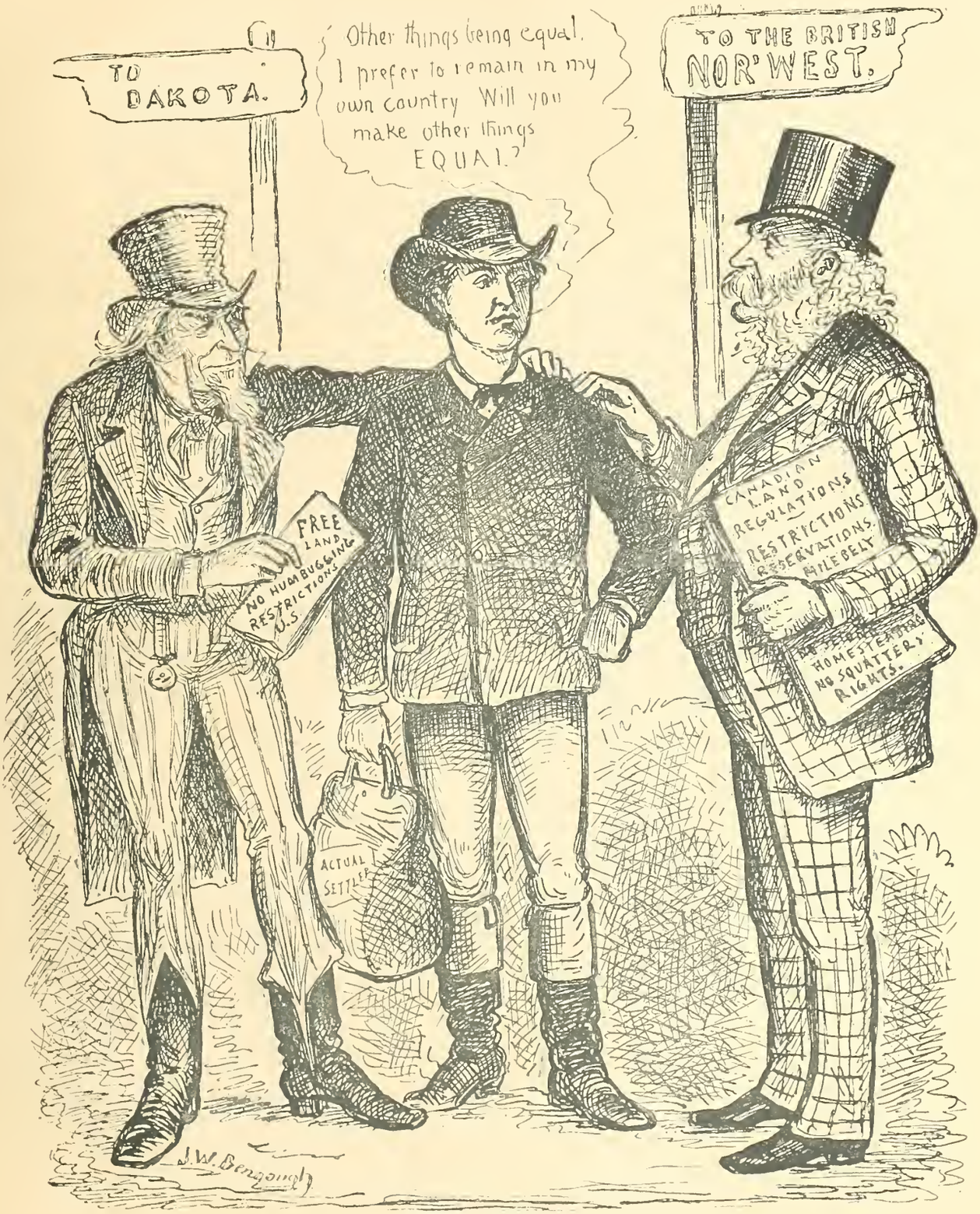
DUNDREARY'S "WIDDLE!"

"WH-WHY DOES THE D-DOG WAGGLE THE T-TAIL? BECAUSE THE D-DOG IS STRONGER THAN THE T-TAIL—OTHERWISE THE T-TAIL WOULD WAG-WAGGLE THE D-DOG!"

MACPHERSON'S OPPORTUNITY.

THE North-West land policy persisted in by the Canadian Government was having the effect of driving Canadian settlers into the American territories where the regulations were more liberal.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 17th, 1883.


TO DAKOTA.
Other things being equal. I prefer to remain in my own country Will you make other things EQUAL?
TO THE BRITISH NOR'WEST.
FREE LAND NO HUMBUGGING RESTRICTIONS U.S
ACTUAL SETTLER
CANADIAN LAND REGULATIONS RESTRICTIONS RESERVATIONS MYLE BELT
HOMESTEADS NO SQUATTERS RIGHTS.
J.W. Bengough

MR. MACPHERSON'S OPPORTUNITY.

A GRAND CHANCE FOR THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO WIN CANADA'S GRATITUDE.

MERELY A HUM-BUG-BEAR.

A DESPATCH from the North-West, published in the *Globe*, intimated that trouble was brewing amongst the settlers in that distant part of the country, and that unless action was at once taken to redress the grievances complained of, open rebellion might result. This report was pronounced by the *Mail* to be untruthful, and to be merely the result of a "bear" movement to depress Canada Pacific stock on the market.

GRIP, NOVEMBER 24th, 1883.

SECESSION THREATENED IN THE NORTH-WEST, OWING TO BAD GOVERNMENT & PACIFIC R.R. MONOPOLY!
TROUBLE AHEAD. THE NORTH-WEST AROUSED!
Don't be alarmed Madame, it's only a Grit Bear movement
MAIL
WAR WAR
GRIT PRESS
J. W. Bengough

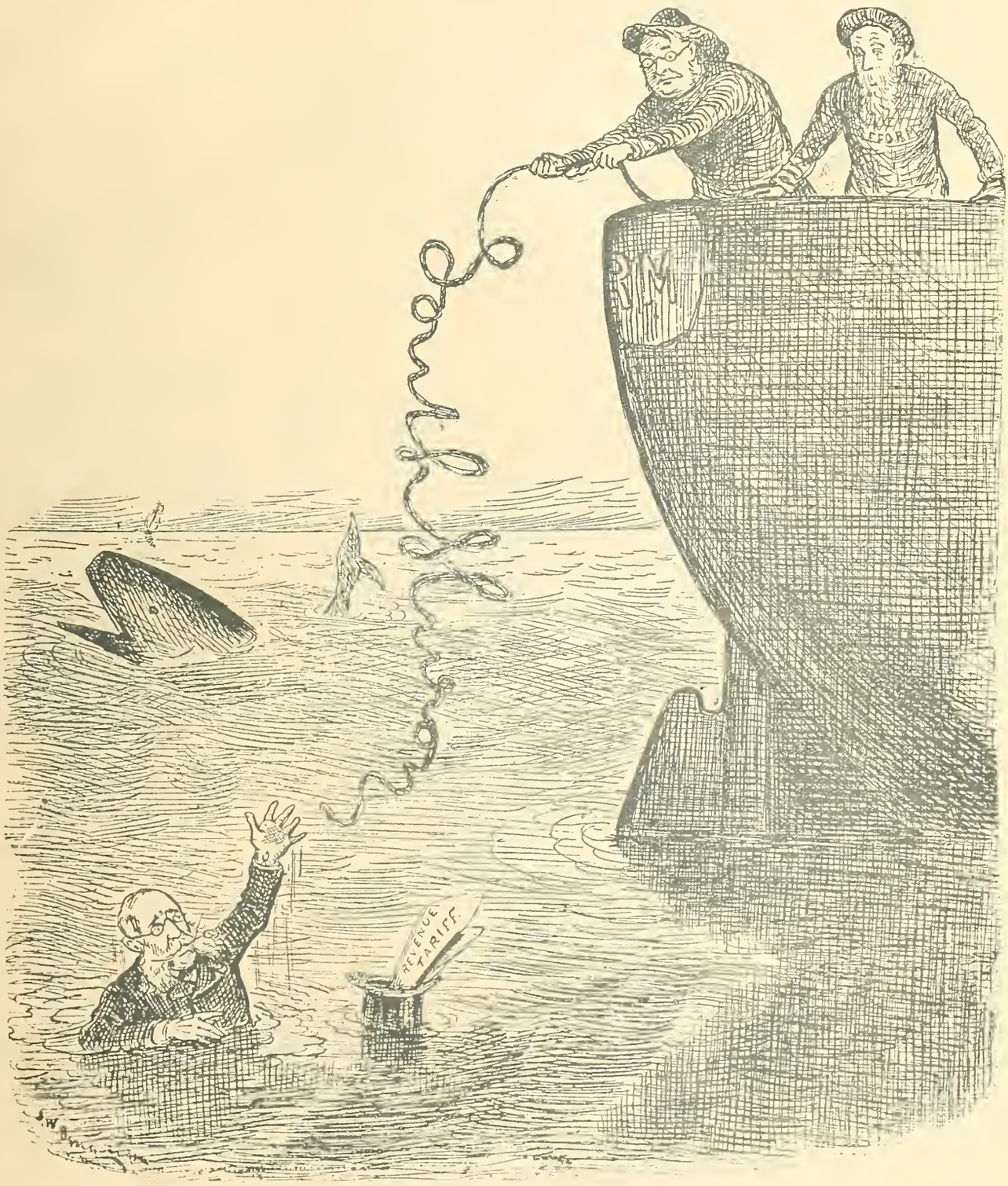
MERELY A HUM-BUG-BEAR!

THE EDITOR OF THE *MAIL* NOT A BIT SCARED.

JONAH TAKEN ON BOARD AGAIN.

Sir Richard Cartwright (to whose firm resistance to the doctrine of Protection the defeat of the Mackenzie Government was chiefly attributed) had been without a seat in Parliament since the General Election. The safe constituency of South Huron was now opened for him by the resignation of the sitting member, and his reappearance in the front row of Opposition benches was practically assured.

Grip, December 1st, 1883.

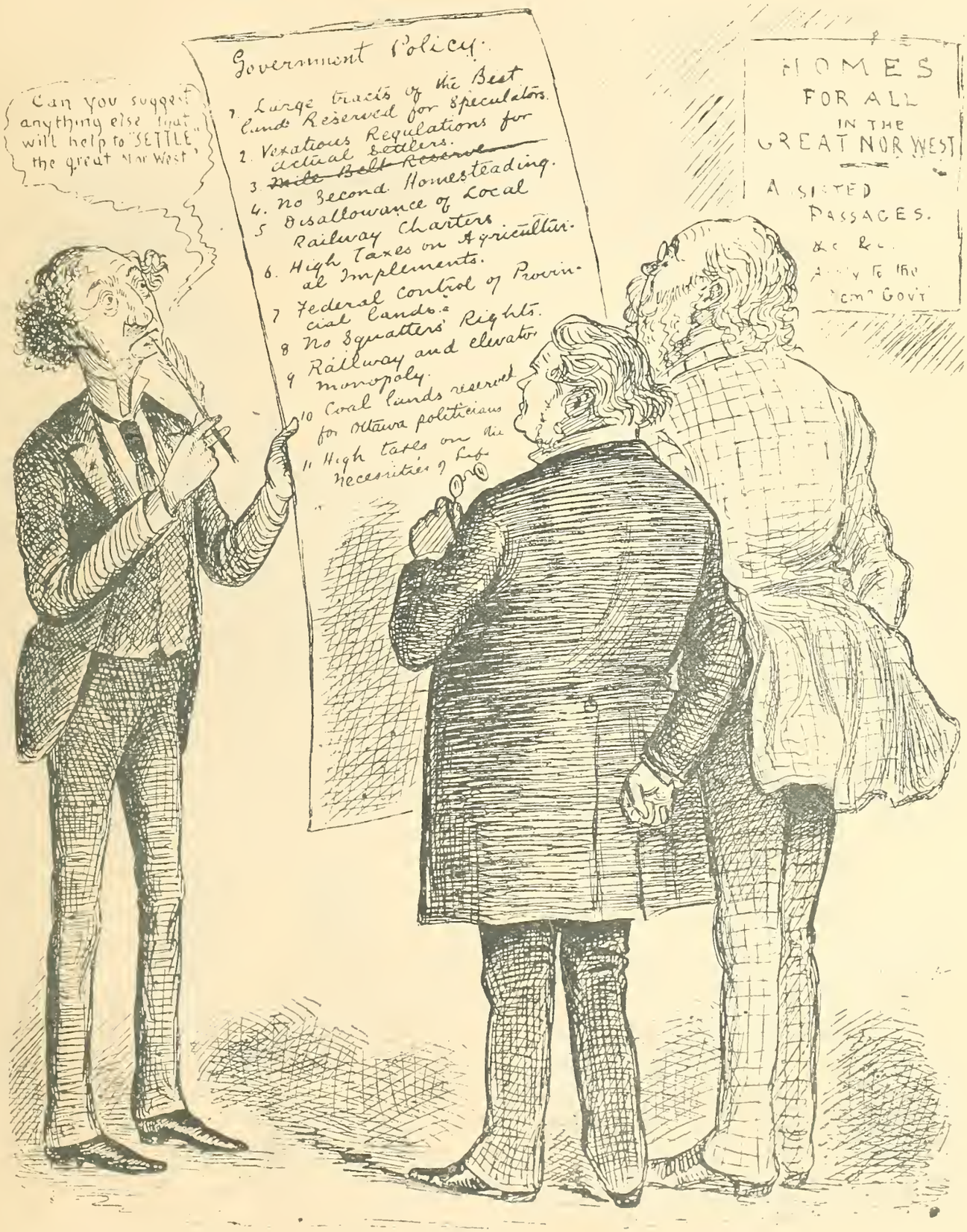


JONAH TAKEN ABOARD AGAIN!

THEIR INGENUITY EXHAUSTED.

In the words of the editor's comment on this cartoon when it appeared: "We say deliberately that it would tax the ingenuity of any Cabinet to devise more cunning means of retarding the settlement of the North-West than the policy now in force—and this we say notwithstanding the modifications just announced as a concession to the overwhelming demand of the oppressed settlers."

Grip, December 8th, 1883.

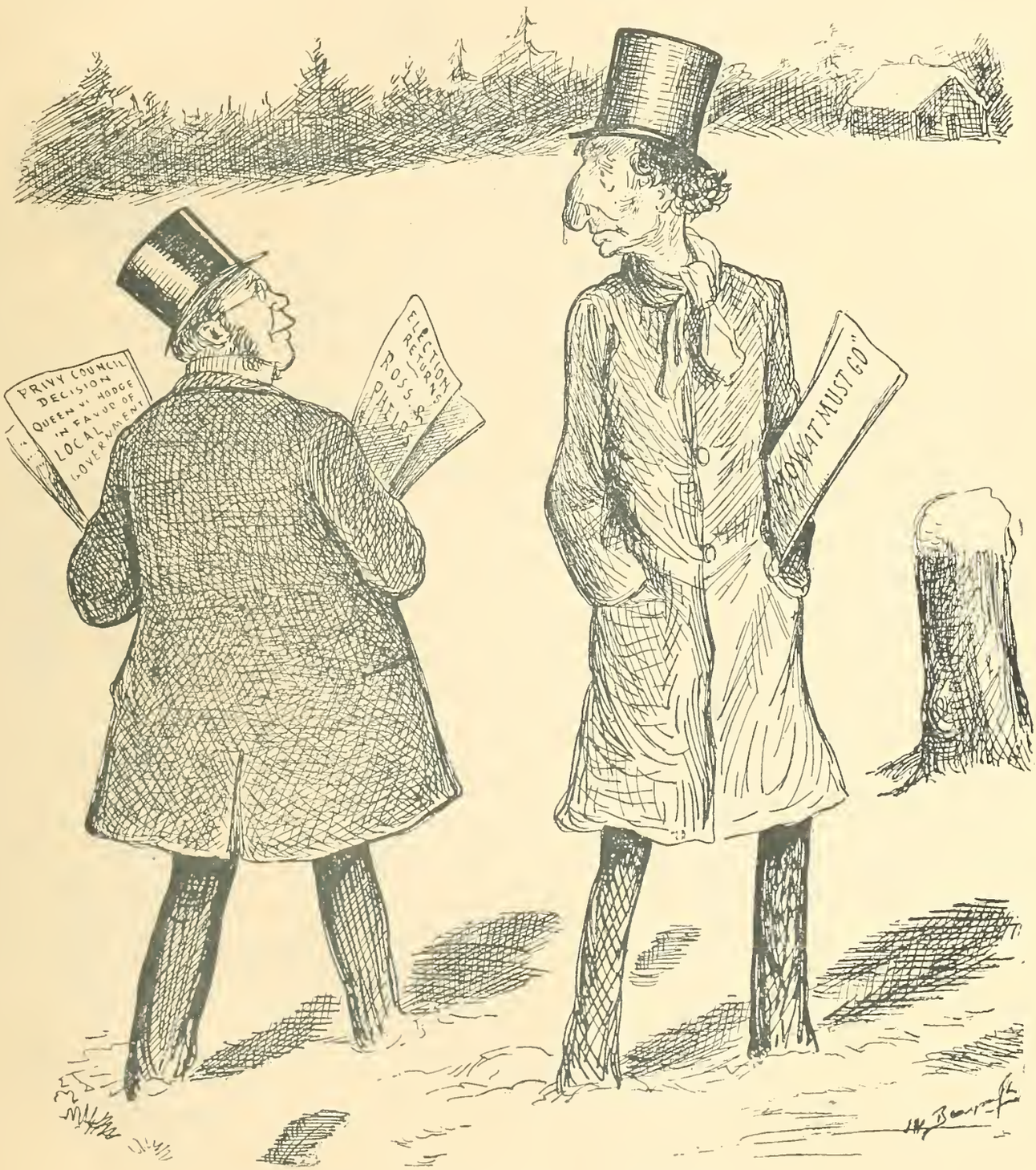

Government Policy.
1. Large tracts of the Best Lands Reserved for Speculators.
2. Vexatious Regulations for actual Settlers.
3. ~~Mile Belt Reserve~~
4. No Second Homesteading.
5. Disallowance of Local Railway Charters
6. High Taxes on Agricultural Implements.
7. Federal Control of Provincial Lands.
8. No Squatters' Rights.
9. Railway and elevator monopoly.
10. Coal lands reserved for Ottawa politicians
11. High taxes on the necessities of life
Can you suggest anything else that will help to "SETTLE" the great North West?
HOMES FOR ALL IN THE GREAT NORTH WEST
ASSISTED PASSAGES.
&c &c.
Apply to the Dom. Govt

THEIR INGENUITY EXHAUSTED.

IT'S A COLD DAY, SIR JOHN.

MR. MOWAT had scored two important victories. In addition to the success of his colleagues, Messrs. Ross and Phelps, in the bye-elections, the Privy Council had rendered a decision upon the License question sustaining the contention of the Local Government against the Federal authorities.

GRIP, DECEMBER 22nd, 1883.



"IT'S A COLD DAY, SIR JOHN."

ANOTHER CASE OF "OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND SHUT YOUR EYES."

The C. P. R. returned once more to Parliament *in forma pauperis*. This time the request was for an additional $25,000,000, by way of loan. Judging from past experience it was taken for granted that if the Government said so the amount would be voted.

Grip, February 2nd, 1884.

ANOTHER CASE OF "OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND SHUT YOUR EYES."

THE PRODIGAL SONS.

THE Quebec supporters of the ministry made it a condition of their vote in favor of the new loan to the C.P.R. that the Government would do something to relieve the financial crisis into which extravagance and bad management had brought the Provincial Government of Mr. Chapleau. To this demand the Government submitted; and before the session closed liberal subsidies were voted to certain Quebec railways.

GRIP, FEBRUARY 9th, 1884.

THE PRODIGAL SONS.

THE SPECULATOR AND THE SPENDTHRIFT IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

THE CAPTIOUS EPICURE.

The members of the Opposition as usual demanded full particulars as to the proposed loan of $25,000,000. This demand was denounced by the Government organs as an attempt to impede legislation. Sir Charles Tupper's explanations were considered very meagre and it was apparent that the Government intended to call the vote with as little delay as possible.

Grip, February 16th, 1884.

It's all right – the Cook knows, and she told me so, and she says she wants it disposed of in double quick time too!
COOK
NOTICE.
GUESTS OF THIS "HOUSE" ARE EXPECTED TO ASK NO QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR FOOD.
We want more light on this before we swallow it!
SYNDICATE LOAN
J. W. Bengough

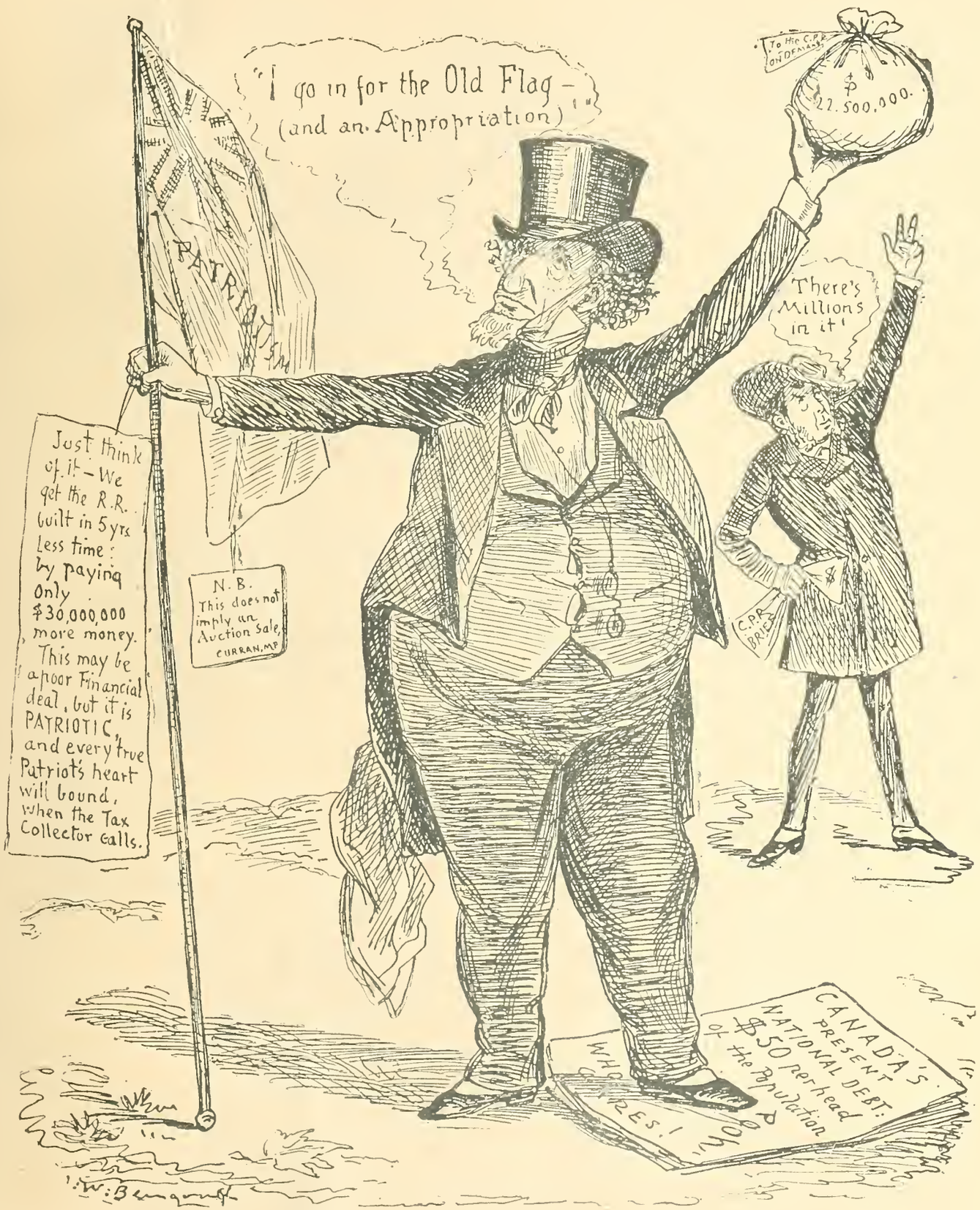
THE CAPTIOUS EPICURES!

WHO ACTUALLY WANT TO KNOW WHAT THE HASH IS MADE OF!

PATRIOTIC CHARACTERS.

During the debate on the loan the leader of the Government offset the arguments of the Opposition by strong appeals to the patriotism of the members, declaring that the future prosperity of the country depended upon this timely assistance being rendered to the C. P. R.

Grip, February 23rd, 1884.


"I go in for the Old Flag – (and an Appropriation)"
PATRIOTISM
To the C.P.R. on demand
$ 22.500.000.
There's Millions in it!
Just think of it – We get the R.R. built in 5 yrs Less time: by paying Only $30,000,000 more money. This may be a poor Financial deal, but it is PATRIOTIC, and every true Patriot's heart will bound, when the Tax Collector calls.
N.B. This does not imply an Auction Sale, CURRAN, MP
C.P.R. BRIDGE
CANADA'S PRESENT NATIONAL DEBT: $50 per head of the Population
WHERES!
J.W. Bengough

PATRIOTIC "CHARACTERS;"

OR, "HON. BARDWELL SLOTE" AND "COL. MULBERRY SELLERS" AT OTTAWA.

WATER ON A DUCK'S BACK.

From the moment in which Sir C. Tupper, the Minister of Railways, rose to move the Loan resolution, the Government and their supporters became deaf, dumb and blind to everything said on the other side of the question. All the arguments and amendments of the Opposition, although in themselves reasonable and business-like, went for nothing—they were like the proverbial "water on a duck's back." The vote was carried by the usual solid majority.

Grip, March 1st, 1884.

WATER ON A DUCK'S BACK.